The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL
PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL, Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17-3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I. AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, March 21, 1873,

in accordance with the following act of Assembly: AN ACT *to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or, "against license" and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, at said election and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Huntingdon are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the House of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the House of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house, No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School house, in said township.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely; Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit. commenceing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace Mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg. east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp, thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county, to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union at the school house in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows;

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m., on the day of election. Before 6 o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessory election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formely a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a neturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizens whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district 10 days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an Act entiled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disabililty therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth; he shall for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter, to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in* the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction to race, color, custom, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution law, usage or regulation of any Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by, or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * * anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, a. d. 1870, passed an act entitled, "A further supplement to the Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And Whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of votes have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

NOW THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to intrust the several assessors and registers of votes therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest: F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on MONDAY, the 22d of MARCH, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

At Huntingdon the 24th day of February, a. d. 1873, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

Huntingdon, February 24, 1873.

The Muses' Bower.

A Woman's Dream.

"Wilt thou begin thy life again
O woman of the whitening hair?
Become a child, with shining train
Of angel children in the air?
Wilt feel thy mother's kisses press;
Thou cradled warmly at her feet?"
"What?—find my vanished Eden? Yes,
Ah yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou in blissful faith resume
Thy sire's fond shelter as of old,
While, breathing innocent perfume,
The white flowers of thy heart unfold?
Back to thy vernal happiness
Fly like a bird on pinions fleet?"
"Might but that joy continue—yes,
Ah yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou unlearn thy sorry love,
And slyly peep life's leaves between,
And, feeding youngest hopes once more,
Forget the winters thou hast seen?
The daised banks, the dove of peace,
The morning freshness round thy tack!"
Shall these return?" "My God, ah yes!
All but the wayside graves give back!"

"Have, then, thy wish! Thy steps retrace!
Flowers, perfume, song, be thine once more
Yet shall time lead thee to the place
Of tears as surely as before,
Rekindled passion's fires and view
Their ever baleful radiance!"
"What, light those earth flames anew?
Ah, no, my Savior! Take me hence!"

The Story-Teller.

A THRICE-DUG GRAVE.

BY FANNY A. LOCKWOOD.

THE sky was very dark and very dismal. The sky was completely overcast with rain-charged clouds, the great drops from which pattered on the roof, and blew against the windows of the medical college, which is the pride of one of our New England towns.

At midnight two students sat smoking in their room. They seemed to be waiting for somebody, and two thick coats and slouch hats, lying on the table, indicated a contemplated facing of the storm.

"Harry is late," said Arthur Moore, the taller and handsomer of the two. "He is usually so punctual to his appointments, too. I wonder what keeps him."

"I can't imagine," replied Dick Norton. "He went to see his sister this evening—she's visiting at a relative's in the town; but of course you know all about her movements," and he laughed good-naturedly, and then added: "By the way, Arthur, while we are waiting, tell me how you came to fall so desperately in love with Harry Stanwood's sister Kate. We are too intimate friends, you know, to make the request an impertinence."

"Certainly not," replied Arthur, "and I haven't the least objection to telling you all about it. To begin with, I have only known Kate three months, and in that short time I have learned to worship the very ground she——"

"There, there," interrupted Dick; "I didn't ask for rhapsodies, you know. Tell me the story in plain English."

"I know, but if you knock the romance out of it, what would be left? But the facts are simply these: I went home with Harry Stanwood, last vacation, and then, for the first time, met Kate. During the month I was there, we—Kate and I—were constantly together. She was, and is, the prettiest, dearest girl—but there I go again. Anyhow, at the end of my stay, we were engaged, and I don't believe that a man ever loved more truly, or was more truly loved."

At this point there was a rap at the door, and the janitor handed in a note. It was addressed to Arthur, who read it.

"It's from Harry," he said, "and he says he can't go with us—unexpectedly detained; so I suppose we may as well go alone."

Donning the thick coats, and pulling the slouch hats down over their faces, they passed out of the building. At the rear gate of the college grounds they found a horse and wagon standing, having been evidently placed there by previous arrangement. In it were a spade, pick-axe and hoe—tools which themselves suggested the purport of their midnight mission.

The two students had been commissioned to obtain a body for dissection; and the news of a burial, that day, of a corpse in a cemetery a few miles distant, had induced them promptly to arrange the expedition.

Their drive through the deserted streets and along the country road to the cemetery was unattended by incident. Yet neither of them could throw off a slight feeling of nervousness. They knew that they were breaking the law, that suspicion had been aroused by recent similar excursions by the students, and that discovery would, indeed, be a very serious matter.

At last the cemetery was reached, and they tied the horse to a fence outside the enclosure. Taking the tools from the wagon, they groped their way to the newly made grave, the location of which they had previously ascertained. The rain had all this time continued to fall in gusts, and it was so dark, that they could with difficulty distinguish objects but a few feet distant. The recently removed dirt, however, rendered the digging easy, and as they worked rapidly, the lid of the coffin was soon reached.

One now unscrewed the lid of the box, then of the coffin itself, and the corpse was exposed. Nothing but its faint outlines, however, could be discerned. It was a body of a girl of twenty, slight and small, and was lifted to the surface without difficulty.

Carrying it to the wagon the body-snatchers covered it carefully with a blanket, and returned to the grave to replace the dirt.

They had just grasped their tools, and Arthur stood with uplifted pick-axe in his hands, when a form suddenly appeared before them—the outlines of a man dimly defined in the murky air.

The two students gazed for an instant as if paralyzed; and when Arthur Moore spoke it was with a forced calmness.

"Who are you," he asked, "friend or foe?"

There was no answer from the motionless figure.

"Speak," said Arthur, "or, by Heaven! this grave shall hide our crime!"

Still no answer; but the hand was seen to go to the breast, as if for a weapon.—Then there was a gurgling cry as the pick-axe descended and the form fell to the ground.

"My God!" cried Dick, "what have you done?"

"Saved us from the State Prison," replied Arthur, "perhaps saved our lives, for he was about to draw a weapon."

The form lay motionless. Arthur bent over it, felt the still pulse, and looked closely into the dead face.

"Great Heaven, Dick!" he cried, "it is Harry Stanwood!"

Petrified by the terrible occurrence, the young men stood irresolute.

"What shall we do?" finally said Dick.

"There is but one thing to do," replied Arthur, in a voice that sounded strangely unnatural; "we must hide the evidences of my cursed blunder. We will bury poor Harry in the grave we have robbed."

Tenderly and reverently they placed the dead body in the open grave, and carefully replaced the earth, rounding over the mound as they found it. All this time they had not exchanged a word—horror at the terrible result of their expedition closing their lips. But when they had seated themselves in the wagon, and were driving towards the town again, Dick said:

"What do you suppose brought Harry there?"

"I can only account for it," replied Arthur, sadly, "by supposing that he concluded to join us at the cemetery, and that he was trying to frighten us by refusing to speak."

The college was safely reached, and the body of the girl was taken to the dissecting room and deposited on the table, in readiness for the following day's lecture. Then the grief-stricken students retired to their room, and tried to sleep until morning. With Dick, the effort was partially successful; but not so with Arthur! Half crazy with excitement and sorrow, he only closed his eyes to re-enact in imagination the terrible catastrophe. And what would Kate Stanwood do? Should he confess the truth to her, and risk the loss of her love? Would she marry the man who had killed her brother? The dawn found him torturing himself with these questions.

Dick and Arthur were rallied by their fellow students upon their haggard appearance during the day, but they kept silent. The absence of Harry Stanwood caused no inquiry.

Toward night Arthur and Dick met in their room.

"Do you know, Dick," said Arthur, "that I have decided what to do in this dreadful matter? I am determined to confess all——"

"To the authorities?"

"No there would be nothing good gained by that; but to Kate. I had rather incur her hate than to deceive her."

Two hours later Arthur started to call upon Kate, for the purpose of telling her all.

* * * * * *

Upon leaving his sister, upon the night of the ill-starred expedition to the cemetery, Harry Stanwood conceived the plan of trying to frighten Arthur and Dick. Stepping into a public house frequented by students, he wrote and sent the note which the two students received as before described. He then set out to walk to the cemetery, which was much nearer the public house than it was to the college, intending to surprise the resurrectionists in their work. He arrived at the cemetery just as they were lifting the body from the grave. It was so dark that he had no difficulty in hiding himself until what he deemed the best time to make his appearance arrived; and then he stepped up to the grave and silently confronted them.

That his sudden appearance had the intended frightening effect he instantly saw; but when Arthur, with his upraised weapon, commanded him to speak, a strange, paralyzed feeling came over him. He tried to speak, but could not. He dodged aside as the blow was struck, but not sufficiently to avoid it entirely. The iron struck near the base of the brains, and, although it did not injure the skull, it induced an immediate insensibility—a cessation of all the functions of life, such as is not uncommon in similar injuries of the cerebellum.

Unconsciousness immediately ensued, and his body, as we have seen, was buried in the violated grave of the girl.

Harry had no idea of how long it was—really about four hours—before he began to return to a faint consciousness; and then it was with only a dim remembrance of what happened. At first he felt as if oppressed with a horrible nightmare; then a recollection of the night's adventure grew stronger, and finally he began to wonder where he was. A feeling of oppressive closeness came over him, followed by an increasing difficulty of breathing.

They had placed him in the outer box that had contained the girl's coffin, and over it the coffin itself laid, in such a manner as to leave considerable space—so much space, indeed, that Harry was able to raise himself upon his elbow.

Wondering at the inky darkness and the earthy smell, Harry put out his hands, only to come in contact with the damp ground. At once the horror of his position flashed upon him.

"My God!" he cried, "I am buried alive!"

His voice sounded strange and stifled, and he choked with the effort to draw in a full breath. The air was fast becoming exhausted. Already he could breathe with difficulty. He tried to shout for aid, but the hollow sound of his voice mocked his foolish effort. There was nothing to do but die a terrible death. He frantically clutched the earth, and the cover of the coffin above him; but even as he did so his strength failed, he gasped for breath, and sank back again into unconsciousness.

It was scarcely light on the morning after the tragedy when John Wilson, the sexton, and Bill Turner, his assistant, entered the cemetery. They carried digging utensils over their shoulders, being about to dig a grave. Their way led by the grave which the students had robbed, and its appearance at once attracted their attention. The manner in which Arthur and Dick replaced the coffin and its box occupied more room than they had originally done; consequently, all the dirt could not be disposed of in the manner they had found it. In their excitement and the darkness, the students had not noticed this, but the altered appearance did not escape the attention of the grave-diggers.

"There's something wrong here," said the sexton, "and I know just what it means. The grave has been robbed by those students."

His companion coincided.

"We can soon find out," continued the sexton, "by digging."

Whereat they fell to work with a will, and it was not long before their spades struck the coffin.

"Empty!" was the sexton's ejaculation; "just as I expected. But what's this under it? A man, or I'm a lunatic!"

Harry Stanwood was saved.

It was not until be had lain several minutes on the ground where he was placed by his chance saviour, that he realized his good fortune—longer, indeed before he comprehended it all, for his head whirled, and he seemed yet stifled in his narrow quarters. The shock to his nervous system, added to the blow which Arthur had given him, threatened a serious result. He was scarcely able to tell the grave-diggers his sister's address, and ask them to have him conveyed there, before his strength was completely exhausted.

* * * * * *

Arthur Moore was met at the door by Kate Stanwood herself, whose pale face filled him with foreboding.

"Harry is dreadfully sick—was brought home to-day in a carriage from somewhere—has been out of his head and talking all sorts of things," was her disjoined greeting.

Arthur almost doubted his own sanity; but a terrble weight was lifted from him when Kate led him in where Harry lay in bed, tossing in a high fever. The sight bewildered him, however, yet he forbore to ask for an explanation of the mystery.

But the explanation came in due time, and the three students can now afford to laugh over their terrible night's work.

Reading for the Million.

The Broad Top Coal Region.

Broad Top—Dudley—Barnetstown—Riddlesburg—Huntingdon—Personal.

A special correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, under date of Broad Top City, Feb. 18, 1873, does up the coal region thus:

Since you heard from me last I have wandered away down here, and now find myself in the midst of those who are actively engaged in mining the "black diamonds." This is the only point, in all my extensive travels, where I found the collieries almost hidden in the forest, and were it not for the great number of "switch-back" railroads, leading to and from the different mines, would have found myself, as I supposed, in the mountains, subject to the "kind treatment" of the inhabitants of the woods only.

Here I am, high enough above the valleys, and above the sea level, and where ice and snow is in unlimited abundance, where the pure mountain breezes have fair play, and everything else seems to be safely "snowed up."

The Broad Top Railroad was opened in 1856 to the mines on Shoup's Run, and afterwards extended to Mt. Dallas. From the main line branches reach out to all the principal collieries, up three valleys.

At Broad Top City the Mountain House is located, W. T. Pearson being the present proprietor. This is quite a summer resort for parties from almost every quarter of the country.

DUDLEY,

around which the principal coal mines seem to be situated, is quite a business point, the coal interests being the principal support. There are several stores, Mr. William Brown's being the chief one. Several hotels for the accommodation of visitors. D. F. Horton seems to take the lead. He keeps the Miners' Hotel. Good accommodations necessary for man and beast.

BARNETSTOWN

adjoins Dudley. The Catholic church is located there, in which Father Brown officiates, known in Pittsburgh and many other points. He is a very large man, being about six feet in height and weighing over two hundred and forty pounds. He is well thought of by all who know him. The church will hold about one thousand, while the membership will exceed five hundred. Father Hughes, of Braddock's Field, built the church. The bell weighs six hundred pounds.

Revs. M'Kee and Mason are the pastors of the Union M. E. church at Dudley. The church prospers highly under their leadership. Mr. John Whitehead was the founder. Membership about two hundred.

THE COAL MINES.

Out of the large number of mines around here, I will only mention the following: Mr. John Whitehead, formerly a miner, and a hard worker, now has an interest in and superintends several mines. Through his kindness Mr. Bernard McPhillips (by the way, an old patron of the *Chronicle*) was deputized to pilot me through the collieries, and to give such information as in his judgment was proper. We first visited the Barnet Mine, of Messrs. Jacobs & Whitehead, Mr. Whitehead superintending in person. Our journey was pleasant, being occasionally livened by the cry of "who comes there?" by some one busily engaged in his room, as we passed along. This mine is well ventilated and the drainage is as good as in most of mines. A tram-road, probably half a mile in length, is constructed, extending from the railroad to the mine, over which the miners' cars are run with the coal to the main line. Hugh Rohland is the master miner, and resides at Dudley, Pa. R. Rohland keeps up about two miles of track inside and outside the mine. The mine has been worked about fifteen years, but under the present firm two years, very successfully. Formerly it was badly managed. About two hundred tons of coal per day is taken out.

THE FULTON MINE.

This mine is operated by Mr. John Whitehead. It was opened about nine years ago. Fifteen thousand dollars were spent by the first operator, and after all he failed. The works are now in successful operation. About seventy-five tons per day can be shipped from this mine. Is well ventilated and drained.

THE OLD COMPANY BANK.

This bank was condemned. About five years ago Mr. Whitehead leased this mine, since which time it has been in successful operation. About seventy-five tons per day taken out, and steadily increasing. In some rooms of this bank the coal runs into the car from the miners' pick, a chute being used.

THE CUMBERLAND MINE.

Mr. Whitehead has also leased this mine. He superintends the Howe mine, for Mr. Bacon, of Philadelphia. Also superintends the Blair mine, and the Slope mine when in operation.

The prices paid are from sixty to seventy cents, ten cents extra being paid for taking out bottom rock. Any letters addrssed to Mr. John Whitehead regarding the above mines, whether by miners or others, will be promptly answered. Address him at Dudley, Pa.

THE CARBON COLLIERY.

A short distance from Broad Top City, "high over all," will be found the Carbon Colliery, of which George Mears, Esq., is agent. It is reached by an incline plane, about five hundred feet in length. The excavation was commenced about eighteen months ago, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Foster, on East Broad Top, at which point the railroad will terminate, connecting with Pennsylvania Railroad, at Mt. Union. About one hundred and fifty tons of coal per day is now mined, and increasing. The men in this mine were treated to a grand supper, gotten up by Mr. George Mears, at the Mountain House. This was done for their good conduct, in sticking to the proprietors through thick and thin. The behavoir on the occasion on the part of the men reflects great credit. They are intelligent, courteous and accommodating.

The coal from the above mine is mostly shipped to Port Richmond.

This work has prospered in spite of the attempt on the part of those whose influence was used in endeavoring to do them an injury. It is a beautiful mine.

FISHER COLLIERIES.

These collieries are situated between Mears & Reikert's mines, and have been in operation for a long while. They mine and ship the celebrated semi-bituminous coal, like all the rest, and have as their Superintendent D. R. P. Flenner, Esq. The boss miner is Thomas Lobb; capacity of the mine about two hundred and fifty tons per day. The coal is shipped to the eastern markets. Ventilation of the mine is very good. The offices are located at Huntingdon; 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia; 111 Broadway, New York. Specimen of good workmanship can be found here.

Diggins, Flenner & Co,, have a steam mill at Broad Top City, where they manufacture flour, feed, &c. This is headquarters for everything in the above line.

REIKERT, BROTHER & CO.,

miners and shippers of Broad Top Coal, are in full blast, about one mile from Dudley. Morrisdale Colliery ship to all points. The ventilation of the mine is good. The boss miner is George Gould, Dudley, Pa. The Superintendent, Mr. David E. Conrad, is an old Blair county man, and is well known in Hollidaysburg, having formerly been a merchant at that place, his patner being a Mr. Leamer.

BARNET AND COOK VEINS.

Mr. Gleason is a miner and shipper of the celebrated Barnet and Cook veins of coal, from the consolidation coal mines of Broad Top, represented in Philadelphia by John Rommell & Brother, 205½ Walnut street.

BARNET PLANE MINE.

This mine is owned by R. H. Powell, of Philadelphia. Felxi Toole is the Superintendent. Dudley Colliery, the capacity of which is seventy-five tons per day.

RIDDLESBURG.

Here I am in the midst of iron ore, coal, limestone and sand. All these are used in the Kemble Coal and Iron Company Furnaces, situated at this point. These works were started July 4th, 1864. The present Superintendent is William Lauder, Esq. There are two furnaces—with fourteen feet boshes each—the capacity of both being about three hundred tons per week, most of which is shipped to Pittsburg. About three hundred men find employment here. Shipments made daily. Ample railroad facilities for shipping. The houses are nearly all owned by the company. This little 'Burg is situated twenty-five miles from Bedford, on Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, in Bedford county. There is a school house, used also for a church. One very large store, owned by Benford & Ashcom, dealers in dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thos. Burchinell and W. K. Burchinell, formerly of Hollidaysburg and Altoona, have located in Huntingdon. A very extensive planing mill is carried on by them, and judging from the residence near the mill, owned by our friend W. K. Burchinell, he must be doing well. They are also contractors.

Facts for Careless People.

Here are a few facts which are worthy of the attention of careless people, particularly those who have occasion to correspond with newspapers, inclosing money and expecting answers:

"During the past year there were sent to the Dead Letter Office nearly three millions of letters. Sixty-eight thousand of these letters could not be forwarded, owing to the carelessness of the writers in failing to give the county or State; 400,000 failed to be sent because the writers forgot to put on stamps, and over 3,000 letters were put into the Post Office without any address whatever. In the letters above named were found over $92,000 in cash, and drafts, checks, etc, to the value of $3,000,000."

No doubt the whole of that vast amount of money was made up by inconsiderable sums in separate letters; indeed the proportionate average is a little over one dollar per letter. Publishers could add many curious items to these absurdities, such as money-letters properly addressed, but bearing no date; others without signature, and some even without either date or name; and these, too, are usually the ones most peremptory in their orders for the immediate forwarding of papers, etc. People are apt to think but little of their own little acts of omission and carelessness; but once in a while an aggregate statement such as the above will startle them into a consideration of their ways.

Servile People.

Some men are afraid of making enemies, and this is well. But when this fear amounts to servility, it is not well. As a general rule, the man who has no enemies is a mere drone in the great hive of created intelligence. He is a milk-and-water men, who contents himself with doing no harm, while it is notorious that he is doing no good. Such men are time-serving, fence-riding go-betweens, who creep after men of position and property, and hypocritically bow to men in humble walks of life. They take no part in public sentiment, and smile and smirk upon all they come in contact with. They usually glide through life undisturbed, and sink into obscure graves,

> "Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Their bones are marrowless, and though their heads are not brainless, their lives are useless. It is better far to do some harm occasionally, than never to do any good.

Never expect a selfishly ambitious man to be a true friend. He who makes ambiton his god, tramples on everything else. He will climb upward, though he treads on the hearts of those who love him best, and in his eyes your only value lies in the use you may be to him. Personally, one is nothing to him and if you are not rich, or famous, or powerful enough to advance his interests, after he has got above you he cares no more for you.

That Resolution of Censure.

A few days prior to the adjournment of Congress, Hon. R. Milton Speer, offered a resolution censuring the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, and in opposition to the resolution and in defence of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, said:

Mr. Dickey.—Mr. Speaker, after the remarks of my colleague, demanding that we allow him that which we grant to all men, a hearing and a trial before conviction, I might safely leave the question even to this House. I am not going to speak of my great admiration for this assembly. I do not entertain any such great admiration. There has been a disposition in this House to determine for themselves that they are a court of review, to review and determine whether the people of this country in their individual districts are fit to send members here who are fit to associate with members from other districts. I have been here some five years, and am about voluntarily to take my departure, I do not think this body a supremely competent body to act on matters of mere taste. But, Mr. Speaker, that question has been passed upon, or rather passed over, and not passed upon.

We have before us now an extraordinary resolution, introduced by an extraordinary young gentleman, from an extraordinary district in an extraordinary State, Pennsylvania, (Laughter.) And that extraordinary resolution of that extraordinary young man, vociferously maintained, contains the proposition that a special jury—a committee of this House—having found as a matter of fact a special verdict that William D. Kelley was not influenced by corrupt motives, therefore the special verdict of that special jury was wrong, and that William D. Kelley ought to be expelled. And the gentleman says that this is a special verdict, and he wants to enter judgment on a special verdict.

Now, he is an extraordinary lawyer who, on a special verdict, where the *animus* of the whole thing depends upon the verdict, and it is found that a man has not been influenced by a corrupt motive, offers to expel him for a corrupt motive on that special verdict. Learned in the law is my young friend, I have no doubt. The special verdict is that there was no corruption on the part of William D. Kelley, and therefore my extraordinary young friend sets forth in his resolution that whereas the said dividend arose from a corrupt contract, &c., of which William D. Kelley was cognizant, although the committee—composed of three Republicans and two Democrats—found exactly the reverse of that—

Mr. Speer.—My resolution does not set that forth.

Mr. Dickey.—It is *in esse*.

Mr. Speer.—Read it and you will see.

Mr. Dickey.—I did read it: I have read it. Now, my young friend is honest; there is no doubt about that; he is honest in his motive, he is honest in his purpose; that is unquestioned and unquestionable, because he has told us so, and of course he knows. (Laughter.) He had made this motion from the highest motives of public duty, so he says; and he having asserted it, it is not for me to contradict it. He has thrown aside every feeling of the partisan; he is a mere judge. He knows it; it is so, because he has said it. And he was not satisfied with saying it once, and twice, and thrice, but he said it often enough to convince himself, if he convinced nobody else on earth. (Laughter.)

He chose this afternoon to allude to me as the successor of Thaddeus Stevens. Now let me give him one piece of advice, which I can do by telling a story which Thaddeus Stevens once told me. Mr. Stevens went into partnership in a large business transaction with a man in Pennsylvania, who was supposed to be very tricky; that was his general reputation. I said to him, "Mr. Stevens, the reputation of that man is that he is very tricky." Said he "You are mistaken, sir; the public are mistaken; I know he is an honorable man; I have that upon the highest authority, for he told me so himself." Just so with my extraordinary young friend. But the result was that Mr. Stevens was cheated out of $20,000.

Now, whether my extraordinary young friend was honest or not, whether he did disarm himself of every possible partisan consideration on earth, is rather immaterial; but his resolution reverses, perverts and stultifies the action of a committee of this House. Now I do not know but a man may offer such a resolution and he be pure and honest and holy.

But I want to tell my extraordinary young friend another thing before I am done. He said he was born on the soil of Pennsylvania; that he had lived under the blue skies and by the side of the pure streams of that great State. He said that when his bones, if he has bones, came to be laid in their resting place, he wished them to be laid in those valleys and by the side of those streams.

And he said one other thing. He said that he spoke of the State of Pennsylvania with reverence, and of William D. Kelley with humiliation. God forgive him! God forgive the old Commonwealth that could send forth a Quarter Sessions lawyer from any county in the State who would ask to have the State forgiven for having produced William D. Kelley on her soil. Sir, William D. Kelley, the mechanic, has fought his own career up till he got here.

He was a judge, as the extraordinary young gentleman called him, Judge Kelley. Aye, he was a judge who left the ermine unstained and as white as snow. He is a man who stood by the interests of that great old State, on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Railroad Committee; a man whose best proof of honesty to-day is his poverty. Great God! that a Quarter Sessions lawyer from the mountains should come down here to talk about Pennsylvania being humiliated by one of her truest and best men!

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have said about all that it is necessary to say about this Speer from the mountains of Pennsylvania, and I yield ten minutes to my friend from Michigan (Mr. Stoughton) to talk upon the subject immediately under consideration.

"I WANT a 'Young Man's Companion,'" said a spruce customer to a bookseller. "Very well," said the bookseller, picking up a volume, "There's 'My Only Daughter.'"

SAITH the modern belle, hampered by a weak treasury: "Dresses are long and boots are worn high; stockings I can do without, but ear rings I must have."

A SCHOOL girl was recently asked at an examination, by the clergyman, what Adam lost by his fall, and when pressed, replied, "I suppose it was his hat."

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICANS, PREPARE FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

If you have not already made your nominations make them at once—to-night! or to-morrow night! The League will be at every election precinct with a full ticket. Make your nominations and do not touch a man of them. They will try the old deception dodges. They will lie and swear to their lies to carry their point, but don't be deceived. They will try to control every dollar of public funds in the various districts, and you will have the rascality practiced in Porter repeated in every district in the county. There is no honest man belongs to the League! No honest man would take an oath to defraud his fellow Republicans, and this is what every scoundrel has done who has ever joined it.

The Thugs have come out of their holes, now let the honest people settle their little business for them! Get everybody out to the election! Honest Democrats are as much interested in this business as Republicans. They have to pay their share of the plundered taxes. They will give you a helping hand when you need it. Smite the scoundrels hip and thigh, and save your money and your liberty!

Go in! The Leaguers have come out!

A WORD TO OUTSIDERS.

> "There is a bitter personal quarrel now being waged between the Republican journals of Huntingdon, that must be exceedingly agreeable to the leaders of each. Such encounters are very disgraceful to journalism, and the community, where they take place, ought to kick the belligerents beyond its limits."

We clip the above handsome compliment from the *State Journal*, for the double purpose of showing our readers how such encounters, as we have been compelled to engage in, for the past few weeks, are regarded in other communities and to explain our position. We feel keenly this thrust, and we think we have good cause to do so, and were it in reference to any shortcoming of ours, we would hurl it back with interest. But we wish to explain:

No one has done more, we believe, to elevate the character of country journalism, in this section of Pennsylvania, than the editor of this paper. He is confident, in making this statement, that he will be sustained by the senior editor of the *Patriot*, who has been his immediate opponent, for a number of years. We have made it a point never to attack the private character of any one, and on the other hand we have never replied to any attacks upon our private affairs. Political acts, and the conduct of officials, in the discharge of their official duties, we have always regarded as public property. In holding up to the public unfaithful officers and base politicians, we have sometimes invoked their malicious defamation in return. The only answer we have made to such attacks has been an effort to live right, to treat all who approach us as one gentleman should treat another, and to do our duty to the public. Now and then we have been obliged to do some unpleasant duty. We did this a few years ago when we discharged, from our board and office, a young student whose conduct became intolerable.—In revenge he commenced a malicious prosecution against us. If our clients had been the prosecutors the matter might have been differently regarded. But they were not. If we have been guilty of any thing that is discreditable we are perfectly satisfied that the community should know it. We do not seek to hide any public or private act of our life. We have struggled and fought the battle of life, with all the energy which we have been able to develope, and, though we have made, now and then, some unfortunate blunders, we have the satisfaction of knowing they were made on the side of mercy and charity.

A few words more. We have no "personal quarrel" with the *Globe*. We expected to treat the new editor courteously and gentlemanly. We had done so before his connection with it. But in the first issue of his paper he threw down the gauntlet and with it a positive insult. It was general. We determined to pay no attention to it. We were informed that he subsequently apologized to the editor of the *Monitor*, by stating that the insult was not intended for him. Week after week he assailed our friends and the leaders of the Republican party. Senator Scott was assailed outrageously. His friends felt the force of the outrage. Yet we did nothing more than publish what our neighbors said of these vile attacks.—We were badgered and bullied on every street corner. Taunted and rallied by the sneers of those who like this kind of thing, until we hardly knew whither to turn, yet we kept our peace. At last the author, of all this vileness and the disturber of the community, set himself up and by forged substitutions, had himself elected a delegate to the State Convention. We saw in this an effort to reinstate the infamous "Peoples' League." Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and we determined to show the honest people, whom we represent, the character of the men who, in sworn conclave, were sapping away their political and civil liberties; filling their offices, their places of trust and their jury box. We attacked the official and political character of the editor of the *Globe* and his confederates, and in return we have been slandered without measure. We care nothing about such trifles, but we mean to continue to show up, to the best of our ability, the infamous League. Editors who will not take the trouble to inform themselves in regard to the nature of the contest, we would suggest, will do well to attend to those things which immediately concern them.

☞ Woods calls his League the "Peoples' League." It were better entitled a "League to *cheat* the People!"

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The *Globe* of last week contains an article *purporting* to be editorial, which starts off by saying:

> "There is a combination of corrupt politicians in this county who have been controlling its politics, in a great measure, for years, filling its offices of profit and trust, and who, during the last fifteen years, have taken from the public treasury thousands of dollars. It was done by giving the public patronage to their political favorites, making fealty to them the only road to public favor and by hounding and persecuting all who would not do their bidding."

Now, this is a fair description of the "combination" whose league and covenant we publish on the fourth page of this paper, and had the editor added, tampering with the jury list, and a regular "combination" with the leaders of the Democratic party to bribe and carry Republican Conventions, the picture would have been complete. The *Globe* man, whoever he is, goes back fifteen years, which is back of the period when he was spewed forth from Juniata county and we were "imported from Bedford county," and we will be excused if we quote some history in addition to our own personal knowledge. The article referred to does not deny the existence and purpose of the "League," but by a perversion of facts, for which it has a wonderful capacity, attempts to excuse its formation. It is the snivelling of a convicted boy, "somebody else began it!" It was first the "McMurtrie ring" they pretended to be fighting, next the "Orlady ring," and now it is Senator John Scott.—It may as well be understood at once, however, that the leaders of the League mean to control the party and its nominations through their secret organization, and their alliance with Democrats, and their malignant attacks on Senator Scott and others, is only one of their measures to accomplish that object.

It is not a question of individuals! The public is not particularly interested in knowing how much Guss and his coadjutors hate Mr. Scott, or how hard Mr. Scott hit the League in 1869, when he appeared before the County Committee, at its request. The real issue now presented concerns the very existence of the party. No party, however strong, can afford to be ruled by such men as rule the League and the *Globe*. Intoxicated by a little temporary success, accomplished by the basest trickery and dishonesty, they seem determined to force the party, to which they profess to belong, to either kick them out or acknowledge them as rulers. No man, with a spark of self-respect can adopt the latter course.

In 1869 the League made its nominations before its existence was known or believed by the party at large. When its workings were exposed the party promptly repudiated a ticket made up in that way, not because of personal objection to the individuals nominated, but because the nominations had been made by a fraud on the party. Mr. Scott and his friends supporting John N. Swoope, Col. McCoy and every other man on that ticket, who had any claims to a fair nomination. When this expose was made Mr. Scott considered his duty done and from that time forward left the people to act as they saw proper.

Though some nominations have been made since, of the same men, and by the same means, those who took grounds against the ticket of 1869 have given them an honest support, believing the whole party was responsible for nominations made after the ventilation of the League through the newspapers. Now, gentlemen of the League, we have put up with a great deal at your hands. Every year, since 1869, you have done all you could, without coming out openly, to defeat every man on the ticket who did not bow to the supremacy of your band. It is only because you had not the numbers that you did not succeed in electing Democratic county officers as well as district officers. Your rotten system of pocket boroughs, petty bribery, and wholesale falsehood, aided by the "three to eight" active politicians in a township, has enabled you repeatedly to override the will of the majority, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—If you would but give us honorable, or even tolerably decent men, for our rulers, we might still wear the yoke, but when you set up for your leaders and our rulers such creatures as A. L. Guss, Robert A. Laird, John Logan, and that treacherous Dr. Dunwiddie, of Warriorsmark, who violated his positive instructions and misrepresented every man in his township, then you are asking a little too much.

Perhaps you are giving us the best men you have, but this only shows the desperate materials composing your organization. We are disposed to leave the whole matter in the hands of the people. If they are content to let a few political cut-throats rule them, and boast of it, while their hard-earned taxes are devoted to private gain and providing a corruption fund to bribe delegates and carry Conventions, then they have only to stand off and let these would-be rulers have their own way. They understand that business well.

☞ There are not less than half a dozen of men that W. H. Woods has promised the office of Sheriff to, for the next term, provided the parties will help him to elect delegates in anti-League districts. He has repeated this dodge fifty times over, and yet there any number of fools to be caught with this bait. *None but members of the League get his support*, or he violates his oath.

☞ The man who says he does not belong to the League, and yet acts with it, is either a very stupid fellow or a knave. Because if he does not belong to it, those who do, have *sworn to support ONLY their fellow members for office*, and no sensible man is going to act with a set of robbers unless he sees an opportunity to share the plunder.

☞ The What-is-It went to Washington last week, ostensibly to attend the inauguration, but more particularly to consult with R. M. Speer, the left-bower of the Peoples' League. No doubt he and R. Milton will devise plans to *save* the Republican party.

☞ Guss says that he is "sole editor and proprietor" of the *Thug's Own*, while Woods is soliciting subscribers to "*his* paper." Why is this thus?

THE WAY THE LEAGUE WORKS.

The idea of a secret, selfish organization, inside of a political organization, is exclusively American. It could not exist elsewhere. And the probabilities are that it would be impossible, outside of Huntingdon county politics, to find men, even in America, so dishonorable, so lost to all sense of justice, as to resort to such an infamous plan to defraud their fellow partisans. The worst band of cut-throats, highwaymen or out-laws, that ever cursed the world, would shrink from such conduct toward each other as they would from an apparition of death. Yet here this is practiced, year in and year out, and at last it is openly defended. A few years ago every Thug denied, until he was blue, the existence of such an organization; now, however, its existence is admitted and palliated. Since we have wrung out the admission let us show our readers exactly how it has been conducted.

The idea originated with the man who desired to dictate the politics and transact the business of the county. It was entirely a matter of personal preferment with him. He cared only for himself. The party was only a vehicle to advance his selfish ends. But without the aid of others he could accomplish nothing. He cast about him to find material to suit his purpose. He saw that every election district contained a few who conducted its politics. Such men are generally aspirants. This is so in two cases out of three. It was these aspirants that he wanted. If he could control these, and get them to enter into a solemn oath to support none but those who were similarly bound, he would be able to accomplish his designs. The machinery was manufactured and the League was put to work. It was only to contain from three to eight in each precinct. This number would cover every active man in nine-tenths of the districts. One of the first and greatest duties devolving upon them was to carry out the following provision of the Constitution, viz:

> "12. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to attend all delegate meetings of the Republican party and take with him all he can influence to vote as he does, and elect as delegates to the county convention members of the League, whenever it is possible, and in default of this try to secure the election of such delegates as the League can control."

This was the chief end of its being.—And with all the active men in the respective precincts, in the organization, there was no trouble in carrying out this mandate. The people knew nothing of it; they were in Egyptian darkness. And if some old, broken-down party hack was announced for delegate, at whose very name the people revolted, fresh members of the League were set up, so it made no difference who were elected, they were members of the League! If now and then an honest man turned up, who could not be induced to join, in defrauding his political partisans, he was urged to be a candidate for some important office, and the League pledged him its support, on condition that he would secure certain delegates. These tactics were used successfully with a dozen men for the same office, and over and over again, in the face of the glaring fact that these men had sworn to support only members of the League! Thus they controlled the entire politics of the county.

Its head, Wm. H. Woods, not satisfied with this triumph, in the political arena, determined to control the business of the county. Having secured an admission to the bar he determined to control the jury in all cases in which he was concerned.—For this purpose, he handed the Jury Commissioner, who was one of his sworn confederates, a list of his conspirators, throughout the county, and had them placed in the jury-box. In doing this he overreached himself. It was in this connection that the conspirators drew the attention of Hon. John Scott, who was loath to believe that any apparently honorable men would band themselves together for such an infamous purpose. Mr. Scott saw the jury-box however, filled with the men who rumor said belonged to the League. He, in behalf of his clients, moved to quash the array of jurors, and in the examination of the matter, before the Court, his suspicions were fully vindicated and the array was quashed. Mr. Woods' testimony, before the Court, on this occasion, was the subject of universal comment. The League had sworn him to secrecy and he determined not to violate his extra-judicial oath. From this moment the iniquity began to decline. A short time afterwads the whole plot, to deceive and defraud the honest voters, was exposed. [See Mr. Scott's speech on the fourth page.]

It is this organization, in all its naked ugliness, that the honest people, both Republicans and Democrats, are called upon to strike down. No man will be safe until this is done. There is scarcely a case tried in our Courts that is not influenced by these men. Hundreds of cases have been influenced by them. An oath has lost its sanctity. They lie and swear to their falsehoods. They are treacherous and cannot be trusted. Such is the state of morals produced by this infamous affair Will our people tolerate it longer?

☞ The result of the elections held so far, on the local option question, is as follows:

For License.	*Against License.*
Forest,	Clearfield,
Schuylkill,	Bradford,
Northumberland,	Blair,
Cambria,	Tiogo,
	Jefferson,
	Cameron,
	Lycoming,
	Centre,
	Warren,
	Wayne,
	Susquehanna.

The counties in the balance of the State vote on the third Friday in March. The city of Reading has voted for license.

☞ The poor dunces who have been fighting for the League, for the last ten years, without getting any of the fat offices, now begin to learn that *ONLY the sworn members of that concern have been the fortunate ones.*

☞ The Legislature is taking up its time passing private bills.

THE NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

Our article in the JOURNAL three weeks ago seems to have frightened the What-is-It of the *Globe*. He beats about at a fearful rate, and says a great deal, which, when summed up, amounts to just—nothing. We will be frank enough to admit, that upon a basis of representation as we proposed, the *coterie* of "from three to eight" will be forever wiped out, as the What-is-It acknowledged to a certain person: "that if the Scott faction succeeded in changing the basis of representation, we (the Peoples' League) would be wiped out for all time," or words to that effect. We pass over his slang and his twaddle about "dogs," "collars," &c., &c., for he has worn the collar of his master so long that he imagines everybody else the same servile tool and time-server he is known to be. We care nothing about his threats, his inuendoes, his bombastic utterances—they are bosh, but he wilfully misrepresents the truth, to such an extent, that we desire to call attention to the fairness of our proposition and the unfairness of his. It is not necessary to follow him through, for we presume that every intelligent man can figure as well as we can, and much more correctly than the What-is-It does. To show the false reasoning and the utter fallacy of his whole attack upon what every fair-minded, candid man must admit to be nothing but just and right, he *supposes* there are 500 Republican votes in Huntingdon, when, if he had wanted to tell the truth and not deceive, he would have said there are 402 Republican votes in Huntingdon, which, under the basis proposed by us, would give us eight delegates, instead of 10, as he would have our country friends believe. He talks about the equality of the present system and the inequality of the system that would take away the power from a handful of men, for he is well aware that any system whereby the majority would rule (the principle upon which our government is founded) the little band of sworn Leaguers would fade away, and, like Othello, their occupation would be gone. He next wanders off to New York, and in fact over the whole country but suddenly remembering that he is stillin Pennsylvania, he exclaims:

> "Look at the equality of the Senitorial and Representative Districts in this State, at our State Conventions—Some largely Democratic and some largely Republican, yet who ever heard that the strong Republican districts ought to have two or three more delegates simply because they had two or three times as many Republicans."

In the first place, what have Democrats got to do with Republican primary meetings? As to the inequality of Representation, carrying out his own assumed idea, has Huntingdon county as many Senators and Representatives in the Legislature as Philadelphia, as Allegheny, as Lancaster, as Berks, as Dauphin, and a number of other counties? No. Consequently, have we as much power in the State Convention as any of the counties named? Nobody but a fool or a conceited twaddler would attempt to make anybody believe it. His calling our farmers and others living in the rural districts "country clod-hoppers," we denounce as a vile slander and insult, and we are very much mistaken in the temper of the country folks if they do not hurl the vile slander back into the false teeth of their defamer.

Thus the whole harangue is made up. It is false in the beginning, false in detail, and false in the end. We ask a careful comparison of our article three weeks ago with the one in the *Globe* two weeks ago—then the verdict. We trust that a change *will* be made so that 16 Republicans in Shade Gap will not have the same power that 252 Republicans in Porter will have.

THE "QUARTER SESSIONS LAWYER."

In a legal point of view, what position, as a lawyer, does Mr. Speer occupy in his uncalled for attack on Wm. D. Kelley?—Suppose Mr. Speer to be the self-appointed prosecutor or attorney for the Commonwealth, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K, are charged with the same offence. Information is made againt them, and a bill is laid before the grand jury against all of them, and after a full and fair investigation, the indictment is returned a "true bill" as to A and B, but "*ignoramus*" as to all the other defendants. A and B are then tried before the traverse jury, and are acquitted by the jury, but made to pay the costs as a mark of censure. As soon as this is all over, up jumps "John Milton Speer," and in a fit of virtuous indignation, moves the Court to pass a similar sentence on Mr. Kelley, as to whom the bill was returned, "*Not a true Bill*", by the grand jury, but whose name, with others, was mentioned, by some of the witnesses, before the grand jury. What position would he or should he or any other attorney occupy who would be guilty of such nonsense?

Well might Mr. Dickey call him an "extraordinary Quarter Sessions lawyer," and well might the House of Representatives, by a very emphatic vote, concur with Mr. Dickey in his estimate of "John Milton Speer." Read Mr. Dickey's speech on the first page of this paper.

> When we took charge of the *Globe*, we determined, notwithstanding the vile assaults that had been made upon us by John Scott and his satellites, to make no defense unless assailed by his organ.—*Globe.*

The above is such a bald-faced lie, that it needs no reply. Every issue of the *Globe* since the What-is-It took charge of it, bears the evidence of the lie in almost every column. From his introductory to the present, he has slashed about indiscriminately at those who do not belong to the Peoples' League, and especially John Scott. We only ask a perusal of the *Globe*, to sustain the truth of what we say.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer sends whole bundles of *Globes* to Democrats who do not swear by him. He wants to coax them away from the *Monitor*. This accounts for the new subscribers. Speer has no interest in that concern!

☞ Every Republican who supportep the Mule ticket last fall, or who supports the *Globe* now, can be set down as being a member, or at least in the interest, of the League. Watch them!

News and Notes from Washington.

Close of the Forty Second Congress—All Important Bills Passed Before 12 O'clock To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Twelve o'clock, noon. Precisely when the dial of the clock indicated that the hour of twelve had arrived the gavel fell upon the presiding officers' desk in each House, and the XLIId Congress expired. In each branch the closing act was a brief address from the desk in reply to resolutions of thanks for the faithful manner in which the duties of the respective presiding officers had been discharged.

For a week past both branches of Congress labored night and day, almost without intermission, the sessions on several occasions extending through the entire night. The last three days were devoted almost exclusively to the passage of bills without debate. The result is that a perfect avalanche of bills were hurried through, and among them all those of material importance. It will be a marvel if some measures have not been smuggled through in the hurry that should have been defeated, and would not have passed in either House if more time and attention had been bestowed upon their consideration. One of these is the increase of salaries, a measure which is decidedly unpopular here and will be so, it is believed, throughout the country. This measure was attempted and defeated a few days before; but with some unimportant changes, it was brought up again as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, in which shape it was carried through. It gives the President $50,000 per annum; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President, Speaker of the House and Cabinet officers also $10,500; Assistant Secretaries of State and Interior Departments $6,000; Senators, Members and Delegates $7,500 each, with an allowance of actual expenses incurred in coming from and returning to their homes once for each session of Congress, but without mileage, or extra allowance for stationery or newspapers. The increase to Congressmen, and an increase of 15 per cent. on the salaries of all the officers of the Senate and House dates from the commencement of the present Congress.

Garfield, Farnsworth, Niblack and others in the House opposed the measure, but the opportunity for each Congressman to pocket an extra $5,000 at the end of every Congress was irresistable, so the bill passed. Butler was the chief engineer in this movement and it has already detracted from him much of that confidence in his integrity hitherto enjoyed.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

At the close of Speaker Blaine's remarks at noon to-day, the members of the House filed out into the main hall and marched to the Senate chamber where the President, Vice President, Justices of the Supreme Court and other distinguished officials, had already arrived. The usual oath was administered to the President and Vice President elect, when the audience marched out upon the portico on the east front of the Capitol, and the President delivered his Inaugural Address. It will make about a column in an ordinary sized newspaper, and occupied sixteen minutes in its delivery. The audience in front of him would number 25,000.

The address is straight-forward, outspoken and to the point. Four years ago his inaugural address was delivered under doubts and misgivings; but now he evidently understands his duties fully, and means to perform them.

The procession to-day was very imposing, and the Inauguration ball to-night promises to be a brilliant affair. These and other subjects will receive attention in a letter by to-morrow's mail. N. H. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

THE SENATE CHAMBER YESTERDAY.

Being unable to attend and witness the closing scenes in both branches of Congress, I remained in the House until the gavel fell and the members filed out into the main hall and proceeded to the Senate chamber, where they remained during the short time preceding the delivery of the Inaugural Address at the East front of the Capitol. The Senate was called to order at 9.30, but it was some time after before a quorum had assembled. At 10 o'clock the members had nearly all taken their seats, and the Senate proceeded to finish their work. Two hours only remained. A message was received from the House announcing the signature of the Speaker to sundry bills, which the Vice President signed, and the Senate went into executive session.

The doors were again thrown open at a quarter before 11 o'clock, but no one was admitted without a ticket. The galleries were soon filled by ticket holders, many of whom were ladies. The members of the Senate left their seats and were seated at the left of the presiding officer, leaving those on the right for the Diplomatic Corps. In the rear of the Senators' seats sat a large number of distinguished officers of the army and navy, including generals, admirals, commodores and colonels, in full uniform, together with prominent members of the bar, ex-Senators, Senators elect, State Governors, &c.

The Senate continued to pass bills and attend to the last duties of the hour previous to the expiration of the 42d Congress.

At 11.35 o'clock the Diplomatic Corps, headed by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, walking with Blacque Bey entered and occupied the seats assigned to them on the right. A few minutes later Mr. Wilson, Vice President elect, entered, and was welcomed by Senators Cragin, Bayard and Logan and conducted to his seat. The members of the Supreme Court entered, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the U. S. Marshal, and were received by the Senate standing, after which they took seats at the right of the desk.

At 10 minutes before 12 o'clock Senators Conkling and Trumbull entered and announced that they had informed the President that Congress was ready to adjourn. Senator Sumner, long absent by sickness, now entered and was cordially greeted by his peers in the Senate. Five minutes later the President and Cabinet entered, and were seated in front of the desk. The retiring Vice President now rose and announced the termination of the 42d Congress. During his brief, but very appropriate and impressive address, or valedictory, the members of the House entered, headed by their Sergeant-at-Arms, who succeeded, with difficulty, in seating them upon sofas and chairs in the rear and sides of the chamber.

Mr. Colfax administered the oath of office to Mr. Wilson, when the former left and the latter occupied the chair of the presiding officer as Vice President of the United States, when he in turn administered the oath to the incoming Senators.

The President, Court, Senate, House, Diplomatic Corps, Press and spectators then rose and proceeded to the platform in front of the East entrance, where the inaugural oath was administered to the President elect. This was at 12.30 o'clock. About 300 people were seated upon the platform, and not less than 20,000 were assembled in front of and around the sides of the speaker. In the ceremony of administering the oath, the President and Chief Justice Chase arose, and the latter, with the bible in his hand, administered the oath, during which every spectator's head was uncovered and silence prevailed. As the Chief Justice concluded the President, bowing, kissed the Bible, after which a simultaneous outburst of huzzas went up from the assembled multitude, intermingled with the booming of artillery to the left of the audience. The President then unfolded and proceeded to read his inaugural address, with a firm and steady voice.

During the reading a salute was fired, which, with a chime of bells playing a few squares away, prevented the speaker from being heard excepting by those in the immediate vicinity of the platform. The object of those present was rather to see than to hear, and in this they were fully gratified.

At the close of the address the procession was reformed and escorted the President back to the White House, the avenue through which it passed being lined with thousands of spectators as it was when the procession with the President passed down to the Capitol between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

SENATORS: The time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived and with a few parting words, I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts, who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and congresses expire as the years pass by, but the nation lives, and grows, and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people, and afterward by the people themselves to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two Houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of war, through the era of reconstruction, to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim, not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parlimentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright judge upon the bench decides questions of life and liberty, to faithfully protect the rights of the minority, as well as to support the rights of majority in the advancement of the public business, to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debates to temper and restrain asperities, and to guard against personal antagonisms. To perform acceptably the complex, and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of the many hundreds of decisions made by me often on the instant, none have been reversed and scarce any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided is difficult to express in words. It has been bounded by no party line, and controlled by no political affiliations; and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support while zealously defending principels before the people. This defense has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed. No aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue: no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips.

But the clock admonishes me that the Forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you, Senators, useful lives for your country, and happiness for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destiny of nations and of men in the hollow of His hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice-President elect, whom I now introduce to you."

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Vice President Wilson elect, then advanced to the desk and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligation it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowed with great events, and association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair, under the rules of the Senate, parliamentary law, and the Constitution. In passing, then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its just requirements, something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations, I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partisan bias. A sense of public duty, and the obligations of personal friendship, alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just, and as impartial, as the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity, and friendly regard of Senators, I truthfully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The retiring Vice President, then said: "The time for the expiration of Forty-Second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

After Mr. Wilson administered the oath of office to eighteen Senators elect, all together, the President's proclamation was read, convening the Senate in extra session, the session to date from noon to-day. The Senate then adjourned to meet on Thursday, and all proceeded to the inauguration platform outside. N. H. P.

President Grant's Inaugural.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support any army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them.

There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of Government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected.

To this correction I stand committed so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration, the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the propositson should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share, in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory.

Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared, with the world's standard of values—gold—and, if possible, to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routs of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civiliza- should make us lenient towards the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked, Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own conociences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by any one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation, a conciencious duty, without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, PA., February 22, 1873.

Whereas, A committee duly appointed and constituted according to law, did on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, visit and inspect the CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, and after a careful examination thereof, of its by-laws, rules and regulations and its general arrangements and facilities for study, did reprove unanimously the said school is entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, under the act relating to State Normal Schools, approved May 20, 1857, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth; Now, therefore, I, State Superintendent of Common Schools, do hereby give notice as required by law, that I have recognized the school visited and inspected as aforesaid, as the State Normal School of the Seventh State Normal School District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of February, 1873.

[L. S.] J. P. WICKERSHAM,
mch5-2t.] Superintendent of Common Schools.

O YES! O YES! O YES!

The subscriber holds himself in readiness to ery Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of JAMES SAXTON, dec'd.]

Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of James Saxton, late of said borough, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

19eb6t. DAVID BLACK, Adm'r.

S. E. HENRY,
T. S. JOHNSTON,
B. F. ISENBERG,
J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*,

the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.

WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb.5,1873-3mos.

New Advertisements.

SIMPSON & ARMITAGE offer for sale a

HOUSE AND LOT at 1210 Mifflin St.,

West Huntingdon,

(stable and well of water therewith.) Possession given April 1, 1873. Price $1,700. 19feb3t

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will offer his farm at private sale, situated in Henderson township, containing 34 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is a good Bank Barn, 50x30 feet, a good Log House weatherboarded, New wagon shed and corn crib, and other outbuildings and a young apple orchard. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1873. For further particulars inquire of the owner near by.

tap11. HENRY STEEL.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 *REWARD* For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00

SAWS

[Established 1830.]

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw warranted. Files, Belting and Machinery. ☞ Liberal Discounts. ☜ Price Lists and Circulars free. WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

LARGEST ORGAN ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

Seven Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS,

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873

The GUIDE is published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amonnt of one dollar or more for seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The first number is beautiful, giving plans for making

RURAL HOMES,

DINING TABLE DECORATIONS,

WINDOW, GARDENS, &c.,

and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers, 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to select and use them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Postoffice, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific Am.*

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune*

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the 'Harrison' brand of white lead."—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

LOCAL OPTION as viewed by the official organ of the Liquor Interests. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address AMERICAN LIQUOR MEN'S ADVOCATE CO., No. 100 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY SENDING only 25 CENTS to

Jas. W. Remington, at Moundsville, Marshall co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

USE THE REISINGER SASH LOCK AND SUPPORT TO FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastner when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade, agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON,

Manufacturers of

Wood-Working Machinery Generally,

Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union street, WORCESTER, MASS.

L. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE AND BLAST ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed, Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., No. 16 Cortland street, New York.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Half a Milion Dollars currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Whole Tickets only will be issued.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

The object of this Third Gift Concert, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which by the special act anthorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDMAN, Vice Pres't
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer, Public Library of Ky., Louisville, Ky.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should send in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information, will meet with prompt attention. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library, Louisville, Ky. March 5-4t.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The blue birds have come.

Get out the temperance vote.

Building promises to be lively.

The temperance men are busy.

We are crowded with job work.

Printing office loafers are a bore.

Police matters are distressingly dull.

Election tickets printed at short notice.

Old Boreas was on a high on Saturday night.

Horse bills a specialty at the JOURNAL job rooms.

The marble season is upon us. "No fudging."

We average five new subscribers a day. Roll in!

The Methodist ministers are all off to Conference.

The new bridge on Broad Top is a substantial structure.

A telegraph station has been established at Long Siding.

Sunday last was the finest day since the first of November last.

Gen. Lane will accept our thanks for several public documents.

The sleighing is played out. Four months of the luxury ought to suffice.

Mt. Union is determined to have a Building Association. Sensible.

Judge Summers has purchased the Bryan farm in Oneida township.

Huntingdon county will give from 2000 to 3000 majority against license.

The dramatic fellows, of Mt. Union, realized $80.86 from their entertainment.

James H. Clover, Esq., of the Morrison House is selling out his hotel at McVeytown.

Richard Langdon, Esq., is one of the heaviest coal operators on Broad Top.

W. S. Decker, late Dispatcher at Saxton, runs the Pennsylvania Shifter at this place.

Sunday last was a beautiful day, and everybody who had new clothes went to church.

We have a eighth medium Gordon Job press which we will sell on reasonable terms.

Our old friend John Cummins, Esq., of Jackson township, smiled on us one day last week.

Warriorsmark is to have a steam grist mill the coming summer, as also a new Methodist church.

"Fritz" failed to give us his name, and we, consequently, have to refuse publication of his article.

Three persons were admitted to the United Brethern Church, in this place, on Sunday last, by immersion.

It is reported that the Barree Forge property has been sold to a company of New York capitalists for $200,000.

A fire engine, they think, would be a handsome thing in Mt. Union. It is such a nice thing for the boys, you know.

T. A. Appleby, Esq., of Mt. Union, has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Hartranft. A good appointment.

The house of Mr. Robert Gifford, of Black Log Valley, this county, with all its contents, was burned on Friday a week ago. So says the *Times*.

Gen. John Williamson has been laid up all Winter with rheumatism. With the warm weather he is coming out. Glad to see you, General.

The return judges of the County will meet at the Court House, in this place, on Monday the 24th inst., to make a return of the Local Option vote.

Rev. Morehead delivers a lecture, in Mt Union, on the evening of the 17th inst., on Odd Fellowship. The subject should be "Odd Fellows well met."

Dr. Hamlin, owing to the death of his little daughter, did not start for Conference until Thursday night.

We are under obligations to somebody, for a copy of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. Whoever it is will please accept our thanks.

Col. Feerrer has retired from the tobacco trade, having disposed of his stock to Mr. William Bricker, who will continue the business at the old stand.

To-day (Tuesday) at 12.10 o'clock, P. M., the Pennsylvania railroad moves into the new depot. They pull out immediately after the Way Passenger goes west.

Dr. Hamlin and wife buried their third daughter, aged about four years, on last Thursday. She died of congestion of the lungs. The baby has also been very ill.

Col. E. B. M'Crum, senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, was married, on the 2d inst., to Miss Mollie A. M'Cahan. We wish you any amount of happiness, Colonel.

It would afford us great pleasure to publish the speech sent us by our Smith Valley friends were our columns not so much crowded, but at present we have not the space.

Graw too has stopped off and his "w-h e-w! toot! toot!" will no longer be heard on Broad Top. He thinks that a change now may add to his length of years. Superstitious!

The Committee to revise the Premium List of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will meet, at the Court House, on Saturday the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

G. F. Gage, Esq., Superintendent of Broad Top Railroad was on a visit to his family on Saturday last. He becomes a citizen of Huntingdon from and after the first of April.

A bill has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor releasing W. F. Clark and J. K. Peterson sureties of Benj. Davis late collector of Shirley township for 1869.

Mrs. John Lutz, wife of the senior editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, and sister of Col. J. H. Filler, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, died on the 2nd inst., at Bedford, of pulmonary consumption.

Jack Frost cut off the supply of gas, during the late coal snap, for West Huntingdon. Coal oil lamps are now the reigning luminaries, after the orb of day takes his departure, in that section.

Dr. Thompson & Co.'s hogs, at the distillery in the narrows, above Mt. Union, have been visited by bears and several have been killed. How natural it is for hogs that frequent a distillery to get "tore."

Henry C. Weaver, Esq., Superintendent of the Elkton Navigation Company, West Virginia, is on a visit to his family. The improvement, with which he is connected, is progressing rapidly.

The contract to grade the East Broad Top Railroad, from Orbisonia to East Broad Top, has been given to B. J. McGrann & Co., of Lancaster. The bridging and trestling has been given to Coffrode & Co., of Philadelphia.

Aubry Crewitt has been appointed mail agent for the Broad Top Railroad *vice* T. W. Clark resigned. We are pleased to hear that our friend, Aubry, has been promoted to this responsible position. He is a very worthy young man.

We had the pleasure of meeting our old Bedford county friend, A. W. Chilcott, of the firm of Chilcott & Stever, lumbermen of Trough Creek Valley, and we were pleased to hear that they are doing a capital business. When you come this way drop in, A. W.

Dr. George W. Greene, a student of Dr. E. J. Greene, of this place, has just returned from Philadelphia where he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., at the Pennsylvania Dental College. Students of Dr. E. J. Greene have been regularly in attendance, at each session of this college, for the last six or seven years.

Our clever friend Baum, who has, for the last six or seven years, been a conductor on one or the other of the Broad Top trains, has switched off under the new management. We have become so accustomed to John that it will not seem like riding over Broad Top without his presence. Good luck attend you, is our word of cheer.

On last Friday night a burglar entered the store of J. T. Shirley & Bro., at Cove Station, on the Broad Top Railroad, and blew up the iron safe. He got for his pains, a counterfeit green back and a few pieces of postal currency, perhaps, not exceeding a dollar. It was evidently hard work and poor pay. He won't repeat the task for several months to come at least. We hope the scoundrel may be detected and punished.

Gents' furnishing good to supply the million ot Oliver Cunningham's in the late Broad Top Depot.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—*Important Changes in the Management.*—The following important orders, bearing date February 26th, 1873, relative to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have been promulgated by the officers of the company and went into effect on Saturday, March 1st., 1873:

By order of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors of this Company having accepted the resignation of Thomas T. Firth as Treasurer—tendered in consequence of impaired health—to take effect on the first proximo, have this day elected Edmund Smith, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Bayard Butler, Assistant Treasurer.

By order of the President:

The duties of the General Manager have been extended over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad. His office will be at the General Office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Under the revised organization for conducted the business of this Company, the railroads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be divided into three principal divisions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Division will consist of the main line—from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, together with all the branches operated in connection therewith.

The Unietd Railroads of New Jersey Division will consist of the railroads leased and operated in New Jersey, including the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, the Connecting Railroad, and the branches operated in connection with these roads.

The Philadelphia and Erie Division will consist of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the branches operated in connection therewith, and of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Mr. G. Clinton Gardner has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division. His office will be at Altoona.

Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson will continue in charge of the United Railroads of New Jersey Divisions as General Superintendent, with his office at Jersey City.

Mr. William A. Baldwin will continue in charge of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division as General Superintendent. His office will, until further notice, be at Erie.

By order of the General Manager:

Mr. Frank Thomson has been appointed Superintendent of the Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division. His office will be at Altoona.

Mr. John Reilly will continue as Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, with his office at Altoona.

Mr. Alex. W. Nutt has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, with office at Philadelphia.

Mr. John E. Houston has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. His office will, until further notice, be at Erie.

Mr. Walter Freeman will continue as General Freight Agent of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division, with office at Philadelphia.

Agents will communicate with and carry out the instructions of the General Freight Agents of their respective divisions in all matters connected with the local business of the same.

Mr. Frank Thomson has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of United Railroads of New Jersey Division, with his office at Altoona.

Mr. C. S. Gauntt has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division, with his office at Trenton.

Mr. Theo. N. Ely has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. His office will, until further notice, be at Erie.

Mr. Thomas Gucker has been appointed Superintendent of the Estern Division, *vice* Mr. Frank Thomson, transferred.—*Altoona Tribune.*

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear, at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

ROASTED TO DEATH.—*Run in at Spruce Creek—A Drover Loses his Life.*—Brief mention was made of the accidental killing of a drover on the Pennsylvania railroad in yesterday's *Patriot*. Since the following particulars have been related to us concerning the affair: About five o'clock on Tuesday morning the first Altoona freight was transferred from the north to the south track at Spruce Creek to allow the Pittsburg express west to pass. The flagman of the former was sent forward the necessary direction to caution the first freight, which was near due, of the danger before it. The train soon made its appearance and stopped a short distance west of the Altoona freight. The former was followed by the second Harrisburg freight, which ran into the cabin car of the train preceding it. In this car had been four drovers, conductor and flagman. Observing that a run in was inevitable the drovers were notified of the impending danger and urged to jump from the train. Three of them and the conductor and flagman succeeded in getting off before the crash occurred, but the fourth (Moses Blank, of Lehigh county,) became confused and was caught in the wreck and burned so severely that he died about an hour afterward. The engine of the second Harrisburg freight struck the rear car of the preceding train with much violence, demolishing it, as well as two stock cars before it laden with horses. The locomotive (a new one) was also badly wrecked. Soon after the cabin car was set on fire by burning oil from the headlight of the engine, and a scene of indescribable horror ensued. The drover had been thrown under one of the stock cars, his legs wedged between the wheels and the track. The flames were rapidly approaching him, but he had no means of escape and the horrified spectators were powerless to afford him assistance. Numerous efforts were made to extricate him, but the heat was so intense that no progress could be effected. The fire soon reached his feet and gradually rosted him. His sufferings were of the most excruciating character, and he loudly cried for help. At last the engine of the Altoona freight was run to the spot, and through its instrumentality the sufferer was relased. He was removed to a neighboring house, and in about an hour he died from his terrible injuries. A wife and four children survive the deceased at Albertus, about twelve miles from Allentown.

In addition to the fatal burning of Mr. Blank two horses on one of the stock cars wrecked were injured so badly that they had to be killed.

We are not fully advised as to who is responsible for the accident, but it seems to be the impression that the flagman of the first Harrisburg freight failed in the performance of his duty. A searching investigation should and no doubt will be instituted.—*Patriot, March* 6, 1873.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

THE combined Catalogues of Seeds and plants for 1873, of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., New York, is just received—numbers 175 pages,; is beautifully illustrated, and in addition, contains a colored plate of the new "Fountain Plant," and also a handsome lithograph of a group of new Fuchsias. These catalogues are mailed to all applicants by Peter Henderson & Co., on receipt of 25 cents. To their customers of last year they are sent without charge; and to all purchasers of their books, "Gardening for Profit" and "Practical Floriculture" (price $1.50 each, prepaid by Mail), they also send them annually, free of charge.

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear, at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

FIRE DISTRICT.—The following are the district into which the Borough has been divided by the Fire Company. We publish it that all persons, and especially firemen, may know where the engine is to be placed in case of fire.

1st District, Stone Creek, Engine to be placed at West end of Iron bridge crossing Stone Creek.

2nd District. Engine to be placed at Canal foot of Second Street taking all East of the Court House and West of Iron bridge extending back to Church Street.

3d District, Engine to be placed at Canal foot of Third Street taking the Court House, and all West therefrom to the National Bank, running back to Church Street.

4th District, Engine to stand at Canal West of Fourth Street bridge, running in between bridge and Cunningham property taking in the 1st National Bank and all therefrom East of H. Leister's alley, extending back to Moore Street.

5th District, Engine to stand at Canal, foot of Fifth Street, taking in all West of Henry Leister's alley, and East of Saxton's alley, running back to Moore Street.

6th District Engine to stand at Canal foot of Saxton's alley, taking in all West of said alley, and East of Sixth Street, extending back to Moore Street.

7th District, Engine to stand at Fisher's dam or race, taking in all West of Sixth Street and East of Muddy Run, back to Moore Street.

8th District, Portstown, Engine to stand at Canal.

9th District, Engine to stand at Fisher's dam, foot of Eighth Street, taking in all West of Muddy Run, and East of alley (above Eighth St.,) extending back to Eleventh Street.

10th District, Engine to stand at Fisher's dam, South angle from Washington Street extending West of alley between Mifflin and Washington Street, running back to Eleventh Street.

11th District, Engine to stand at Canal foot of Thirteenth Street, running South to Eleventh Street, and North to Fifteenth Street, running back to Muddy Run.

12th District, All parts North of Fifteenth Street are requested to notify the Committee, of all wells, the depth of water, location, &c.

13th District, All parties North of Moore Street, extending to Muddy Run, are requested to notify the Committee of all wells, depth of water, location, &c.

REMARKS.

Level place for Engine foot of 2d Street, also level place for Engine in 10th District.

D. E. MCMURTRIE,
HENRY LIESTER,
JAS. H. BORING, } Committee.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Cloihing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

IT has often been said that the majority of people have no head above their eyes—or, in other words, care more for pictures than for reading—and therefore only the consideration of expenses has hiterto prevented the establishment of a daily illustrated newspaper in the City of New York. That difficulty has been removed, and *The Daily Graphic* has made its appearance with four pages of admiral illustrations of art and currant events, and four pages of letter press containing the cream of the news and life pictures of the day. Of course this has not been accomplished by any of the old processes of woodcuts. Recent inventions in photography, and notably the immediate transfer of photographic pictures to stone, have cheapened and simplified the system of copying impressions. It is now possible to take a printed engraving or an artist's sketch and have it transferred to the lithographic stone in from twenty minutes to two hours. The process is a secret with the Graphic Company, and cannot therefore be described. By its means the picture accompanies the compositor's work, so that the photographic or sketched counterpart of the last great event of which society is talking appears in *The Daily Graphic* with the account fresh from the reporter's pencil. This would appear incredible but for the proof positive presented to our sight. All that the publishers promiseed has been fulfiled, and *The Daily Graphic* can not only hold the field against all competitors, but has new and promising fields to conquer. Its publishers will reap a golden harvest, but the public will none the less owe them a debt of gratitude. Their practical faith in the inventions under their control has brought the best fruits of art within the means of the poor, and has given a spur to the highest style of journalism. *The Daily Graphic* deserves the grand success it is sure to win.

Gents' furnishing goods to supply the million at Oliver Cunningham's in the late Broad Top Depot.

FIVE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS GIVEN AWAY!—E. C. Summers & Co., corner 4th and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa., continue to sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Notions, &c., at greatly reduced prices. From this date they will issue to their customers one ticket for every twenty-five cents worth of goods purchased, and five of these tickets will entitle the holder of each of them to one building lot, situate near the Huntingdon Car Works. Tickets will be fairly numbered and an impartial assignment will be made at the Castilian Garden, in Huntingdon, on the 4th day of July, 1873. One hundred and fifty smaller gifts will also be distributed.

3t. E. C. SUMMERS & CO.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS,
for the week ending March 8, 1873	8554
Same date last year	5300
Increase for week	3,254
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	81.388
Same date last year	57.908
Increase for year 1873	28,480

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 18th or 20th of March, BROWN & TYHURST will open a large FURNITURE STORE, in Brown's brick building, 525 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All wanting furniture, mattresses, &c., will find it to their interest to buy at the new Store.

LOOKOUT for the Silsby Variety Troupe. It will hold forth, in Yenter's Hall, on the evenings of the 20th, 21st and 22d inst. A Star Combination! Proceeds to go into the Treasury of the Huntingdon Fire Company.

HENRY & Co. have just opened one of the largest and best assortments of Hats and Caps ever brought to Huntingdon. 12–2t.

A MUSICAL CONVENTION has been formed in this borough, under the direction of Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe, of Harrisburg. Second lesson this evening, at the Court House. Any others wishing to join, are requested to be present to-night.

THE Fairbanks "Comissary" Scale, which folds together compactly as a camp-stool, has been carried to the marts of interior Africa on the backs of camels. Nothing of American orgin circulates more widely than the Fairbanks scales.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

Gents' furnishing goods to supply the million at Oliver Cunningham's in the late Broad Top Depot.

GREAT REDUCTION.—Dry Goods, Blankets, Shawls, Coverlets, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to get bargains at Henry & Cos.' 5–2t

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April. td.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

A good fresh Cow for sale by Jas. A. Brown.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Orbisonia.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that it might perhaps, be interesting to some of the readers of the JOURNAL, especially to those who are interested in the great temperance reform, to know how it is progressing in this part of the County, I therefore take the liberty to inform you of the movements. Previous to the call for a Convention to assemble in Huntingdon, the Citizens of Orbisonia had organized and were holding a series of meetings and trying to arouse the people to the importance of this great question. At the call of P. P. Dewees, one of the Committee appointed by the County Convention, a meeting was held in the new school house, near Rockhill, for the purpose of organizing in the Township so as to work in harmony and more effectually. The meeting was called to order by electing J. R. Baker, Chairman, and T. O. Cloyd, secretary. P. P. Dewees favored the appointment of a Committee and on motion of E. Baker a committee of ten was appointed, one for each sub-district of the Township, including the Borough, to make arrangements for holding meetings, procure speakers, getting out the vote, &c., of each district, on the 21st of March. After which, addresses were made by E. Baker, P. P. Dewees, J. R. Baker, and others on the evils of the rum traffic. After Dewees had coughed up some half dozen tomahawks, about four feet of the tariff question and a pint of black strap molasses, he read an elaborate and well written essay on the evils of intemperance, giving some of the statistics of the accursed rum traffic. Mr. Dewees is a thorough temperance man and as an evidence of the fact he intends to have a clause inserted in the charter of the Rockhill Iron and coal Company, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within the limits specified by the charter.

For once in the history of this great State the People have the privilege of saying whether this accursed traffic shall continue or not. On the 21st of March every good citizen throughout the County should go to the polls and cast his vote in favor of local option, there should be no compromise about this matter. Your vote may be the cause of life or death to scores. If you vote in favor of license, you virtually say by your act that we are not tired of these magazines of hell in our midst. That we do not care if it does cost this great nation one hundred millions of dollars annually, for taxes to support Jails, Penitentaries, Alms-Houses, &c. That we do not care if it does send thirty thousand of our fellow men to a drunkards grave and a drunkards hell every year. That we do not care if it does make six hundred thousand drunken sots every year and as many families miserable. That we do not care if it does make six hundred of our countryman insane every year. We have been waiting for the day when God shall tread upon and crush this mass of corruption that is robbing the earth of its beauty, and filling the land with mourners until it shall be everlastingly and eternally dead and now that time has come and as God works by means, let every voter use those means and crush one of the worst curses that ever fell upon our race. Now the question is "license or no license!"

Vote *yes*! and the lava-tide of death
Over cottage, hall and bower,
Shall roll its dark, blood crested wave
While madness rules the hour.

Vote *no*! and the white winged angel, Peace,
Shall dwell in the drunkard's home:
And beams of temperance, truth and light,
Dispel the withering gloom.

Vote *no*! and the mother's heart shall leap,
The sister's eye be dry,
The poor inebriate clasp his hands,
And raise his voice on high.

By the cherished heart's great wrong
By the spirit's deathless woe—
In the name of God and the name of man.
Let every vote be NO."

REPORTER.

Letter from Mill Creek.

MILL CREEK, March 5, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—The citizens of the enterprising little town of Mt. Uunion, have been entertained several times, during the past winter, by their Dramatic Association. Having heard several persons speak very favorably of previous entertainments, we concluded to lend our presence and our "quarter," on the evening of the 28th ult. Sending our beloved spouse there in the morning to visit some friends, we prepared to follow in the evening. Taking our seat in the cars, with some half dozen or more companions, we were soon flying along the Juniata, and ere we were aware of it, Mr. Brakeman put his head in at the door and with a screach that would have done credit to a Shawnee Indian, announced that we had arrived at our destination. After having partaken of a bountiful supper, we started on a stroll through town with a friend, who by the way is a member of the medical fraternity, and a whole-souled gentleman. We stepped into the store of Miller & Black, where we met our old time friend, John H., the senior partner of the firm, and had a wag of his "paw." John's smiling face is good for week nerves, but the way he sells goods is good for a weak purse. While there we smoked one of his best segars, at his expense of course, also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Shafer, editor of the Mt. Union *Times* About 7 o'clock we wended our way to National Hall, which was soon to be the scene of comedy and tragedy, never before equaled. We found the hall already crowded so much that, we with difficulty, secured seats, although aided by a gentlemanly usher, and yet they came until every nook and corner was filled to overflowing. The would-be entertainment was opened with music by the string band, followed by a Farce, entitled "Ticket Taker," and, we are sorry to say, that the entire performance was a contemptible farce throughout, not so much on the part of the Dramatic Association, as it was on the part of the audience. After the performance the agent ceased selling tickets, then there was a rush of "dead heads" who, judging from their actions, had imbibed freely of bad whiskey, and not being very gentlemanly at best, they were doubly obnoxious when under the influence of King Alcohol. There followed a scene of confusion as is rarely witnessed in a civilized community. Talking, laughing, dancing and swearing mingled in the wildest confusion until not a word was audible. The managers attempted to restore order but all to no purpose. Ladies were insulted with impunity and in the most outrageous manner. Many desired to leave the room but the aisles were blocked up by these rowdies so that egress was next to impossible.

The good name of Mt. Union has suffered severely and their entertainments had better be discontinued unless there are measures taken to preserve order. Respectable citizens do not desire the company of drunken rowdies, nor do ladies desire the indiscriminate kissing of a debauchee in a Public Hall.

Let Mt. Union redeem itself before it gives another entertainment. Yours, Truly,

KRINO.

Notes from Coffee Run.

COFFEE RUN, March 5, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL: *Dear Sir:*—I see in the last *Globe* that the *great* and *good* Reverend (?) editor of that paper tries to show who defeated Hon. A. A. Barker. He, the immaculate (?) Guss, charges the defeat of Mr. Barker upon the Scott and Orlady wing of the party! Now does any sane man believe this story? I think not. I would like to know whether the Brigadier General of the Literati thinks the honest voters of the Republican party don't know that the Mule ticket that the "Ratties" and Democrats set up to defeat the whole, or at least a great part, of the regularly nominated ticket of the Republican Convention had something to do with it? I know what I say when I state that I have seen men belonging to this Ring trade off a vote for Governor to secure a vote for Constable. This was done three years ago in a certain district, in this county, and at the same place, one year later, from three to five votes for Mr. Morrell were traded for one vote for Poor Director. From such Republicans, we may well say, "Good Lord deliver us." I do think the great (?) and good (?) editor of the Mule organ should be careful whom he throws mud at. I hope he will not compel Hon. John Scott to resign!

There is another matter I want to say a word about: I would like to know whether the Temperance Convention was only in fun in appointing their local committees to see that the temperance voters are got out to the polls to vote on the Local Option question? if so they have got the right men, as I was told that, in a great many districts, they appointed two rummies to one temperance man, whether this is so, of course, I do not know, but I have been told that in certain locations, some of the committees have been waited on and urged to call meetings and get the people aroused to the work, but thus far nothing has been done. I hope all will end well, but it looks to me as if a big blunder had been committed. Nothing more at present.

A VOTER.

Wanted to Know.

The "upper end" wants to know where the County Superintendent of Common Schools is. The school term is almost closed and no visits. Where is he?

Eoco

Beavertown Heard From.

MR. EDITOR:—So many fellows are asking whether you have ever heard from this, that or the other place, that I must ask you whether you know where Beavertown is? If you don't, I will tell you. It is away down Trough Creek Valley, in the edge of Tod township, near where the old McClain mill used to stand. This old establishment has been torn down by Mr. Cook and a handsome new brick mill built in its stead. It is doing a splendid business. Thomas Mansbarger runs it and people take his capital flour in all directions. Beavertown has a population of thirty. A store and a school house are the only places of public resort. A church is within convenient distance. Things look a little dull here. We have no prospects of a railroad but we live in hopes. This is all for the present.

B. C. L.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 11, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 25 to 9 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80 to 1 90
" red, "		1 70 to 1 80
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15	7 lbs for 1 00
" extra C	14	7 lbs for 95
" yellow C	12	7 lbs for 85
" brown	12	7 lbs for 75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		60
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1873.

SEEDS.—Clover seed comes in quite freely, but there is not much demand; we quote a $8⅞@9¼; choice, recleaned, sold at 9½c. Timothy sells at $3 37½@3 50, and flax seed at $2 10.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—In the flour market there is little movement, and prices are weak. The demand is mostly from the home trade, who purchase only to supply immediate wants. About 700 barrels sold, including superfine, at $4 50@5 50: extras at $6@6 75; Wesconsin extra family at $7 90@8; Minnesota do. do. at $8 50@8 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at 8 50@9; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at 8 50@9 25, and fancy brands at $9 50@10 75. Rye flour is steady at $4 50. In corn meal no sales.

GRAIN.—Prime grades of wheat are scarce and in demand at full prices, but other descriptions are dull: sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 90@1 94, amber at 1 97@2, and white at 2 05@2 10. Pennsylvania rye sells at $1 85. Corn is in fair demand at forward rates; sales of Pennsylvania and Western yellow at 58¼@59c, and old Western mixed at 60@61c. Oats are unchanged; sales are 2,000 bushels at 49@50c for Western white, and 46@50c for do. mixed. In barley and malt no sales.

PROVISIONS.—In provisions there is considerable activity; sales of old mess pork at $13 75@14, new do. at $15 50@15 75.

Marriages.

ARMSTRONG—QUINN.—On the 6th inst., at the Presbyterian Parsonage, Huntingdon, Pa., by the Rev. George W. Zahniser, Mr. John S. Armstrong to Miss Emma R. Quinn, both of Shaver's Creek, Pa.

Deaths.

TATE.—On the 1st inst., near Lynchburg, Va., George G. Tate, Esq., aged 58 years. Formerly of this county.

OAKS.—On the 25th ult., Waters, son of W. A. and Elizabeth Oaks, aged 14 years.

The messages and exhortations of his last hours will be remembered. The composure of mind, the faith in Christ, the triumph in death were remarkable. His sufferings o'er he sweetly sleeps.

New Advertisements.

A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.

The Great Achievement of the Nineteenth Century.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

ALL THE NEWS AND FULL OF PICTURES

The Daily Graphic is the title of a newspaper, published in New York, which is achieving the most remarkable journalistic success ever chronicled. It is an eight-page evening paper (three editions daily), elegantly printed, and conducted by the ablest editorial talent attainable.

As a newspaper The Daily Graphic stands in the first rank, and contains regularly

The Very Latest and Fullest News from all parts of the World.

Its great feature consists in the fact that it is not only a newspaper, but an illustrated newspaper as well. Four of its pages are filled with choice reading matter—telegrams, editorials, general and local news, items, gossip, and correspondence on the freshest and most interesting topics. The remaining four pages consist of

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS,

executed in the most faultless and artistic style, and portraying accurately and fully all leading events within twenty-four hours after their occurrence. Those who have made journalism a study, and fully appreciate the great enterprise manifested in the collection and publication of news by the aid of the telegraph, steam presses, and the development of journalistic talent, have been fond of advancing the theory that the next advance in that field would result in a newspaper furnishing in its regular issues pictures of all current prominent events. That theory is a theory no longer; the newspaper of the future is the newspaper of to-day, and that is The Daily Graphic. The processes which render this marvellous achievement an existing fact are the result of the most careful study and an endless variety of experiments, gradually perfected during the past twelve years. They depend upon improvements in lithographic camera. By their aid a picture is engraved and made ready to print in from twenty minutes to two hours. Costly and elaborate plates, works of art, scenes of interest, are produced and pictured forth with equal facility and the most scrupulous fidelity. Illustrations of leading events are engraved for the press even before the accompanying written narrative or description leaves the hands of the compositor.

For the proper practical working of so great an enterprise, THE GRAPHIC COMPANY was formed with a capital of $500,000 in gold, months and months before the first issue of the The Daily Graphic, the most extensive preparations were made, and to-day THE GRAPHIC COMPANY has

The Largest and Most Complete Newspaper Establishments in the United States.

In the great work of illustrating the events of the day an extensive corps of the best known and most accomplished artists are constantly engaged.

The Daily Graphic aims to be in its strictest sense a newspaper. Striving always to be just and truthful, it discusses all questions independently and impartially. It is not the organ of any party, sect, or creed. It is always high-toned, and contains nothing to offend any taste. Its contents give it an immense advantage over the "old fashioned" papers. The annual subscriber gets *a Pictorial History of the Year*, a volume of twenty-four hundred pages, constituting a valuable record of events and a graphic panorama of our time and progress. It possesses not merely a local interest, but is a paper for every reader of the language. It is, emphatically, the paper for the Household.

Terms, $12 per year, or $3 for three months.

Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC,
39 and 41 Park Place, New York City.

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
mch5–6t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of MILES LEWIS, deceased.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Miles Lewis, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Feb26,'73–6t. Administrators.

A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that I have applied to Governor Hartranft, for a pardon for my husband Moses Hardy, who was at November Court, sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Hill Valley, mch12–3t. JANE HARDY.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The undersigned gives notice, to butchers and others, that he keeps on hand all the time a fine lot of FAT CATTLE, which he will sell live weight or dressed by the pound, or by the lump. He has on hand forty-five head, weighing from 890 to 1200. Address JOHN JACOBS,
mch12–2mos. Shirleysburg, Pa.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

Summer classes will be formed about April 1st. School—select combining both English and Classical courses. For further particulars, address Principal. J. A. STEWART, A. M.
mch12–3t Antistown, Blair co., Pa.

WAGNER & SHAFFNER,

BUTCHERS.

Will furnish constantly, at their Market, No. 623½ Hill street, Huntingdon, FRESH MEATS of all kinds. The patronage of the public is solicited. mch12–3t.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution will open on Monday, the 21st of April, 1873, at Three Springs, for a session of sixteen weeks. Vacation during the month of July. For further particulars see circulars or apply to either of the undersigned.

R. M. M'NEAL, Co. Supt.
JAS. NORRIS.
Three Springs, Pa. mch12–4t]

NOTICE.

In accordance with the law of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, for a charter of incorporation for the town of Warriorsmark, to be stiled or entitled the "Borough of Warriorsmark."

Warriorsmark, February 23, 1873. [mch12–5t

THREE BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon county, will receive proposals at their office up to 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1873, for the building of the following named bridges, to wit:

One across Black Log Creek near Jeremiah Shoop's in Shirley township.

One across Trough Creek, near James Cook's Mill, in Tod township.

One across Shaver's Creek, near where Albert Myton lived at old bridge, in West township.

Plan and specifications to be seen at the Commissioners' office.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER,
mch12–3t. Clerk.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY OF RUNNING
A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

Can sell Thousands!

PLAIN HOME TALK

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. B. R. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120, Lexington Ave., N. Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is as is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent postage prepaid, everywhere. Contains table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th Street, New York.

mch12–3mos.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.,

Build NEW ENGINES, and repair OLD ONES, as cheap and in as good order, as can be done elsewhere.

NEW and SECOND HAND

machinery of all kinds for sale.

SCHOOL DESKS,

guaranteed to out-last three setts Pine Board Seats and cost very little more.

Directors will do well by giving us a call before buying elsewhere.

March12–3mos.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of ALVAH CHILCOAT, deceased.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Alvah Chilcoat, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. CHILCOAT,
JACOB B. LYNN,
March5,'73*. Administrators.

NOTICE TO HEIRS—

[*Estate of SAMUEL SHAVER, dec'd*]

Notice to Mrs. Mary McCloskey, Davenport post office, Iowa; Martha Robinson, Carlisle post-office, Cumberland Co., Pa.; William Shaver, Kanawha post-office, West Virginia, take notice that the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, have granted a Rule an the heirs and legal Representatives of Samuel Shaver, late of Shirley twp., dec'd, to appear in court, on the second Monday of April, 1873, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof or show cause why the same should not be sold.

19feb-4. AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jany,–713[• H. McMANIGILL.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 406 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.

For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.

[sept.18-tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at public outcry, at his residence, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On THURSDAY, February 27, 1873,

all the following personal property, to wit: Four work horses, to wit: 1 brood mare six years old, 2 three-year old colts, well broke to work, 1 farm wagon, for three or four horses, 1 wagon, for one or two horses, 1 mower, 1 sled, 1 sleigh, 1 large buffalo robe and bells, 1 sett blacksmith's tools, a lot of good gears, 1 cider mill, hay by the ton, and corn fodder by the lot, straw by the lot, 1 lot of corn by the bushel, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

I also have for sale a commodious lot of timber, about four hundred acres, lying, and being in the said township of Juniata. This timber consists mostly of White Oak, but has Poplar, Hickory, Linn, Sugar, and supposed to be enough of Chestnut Oak to make over three hundred cords of bark.

For further information call on the undersigned.

feb.12.ts] A. B. SHENEFELT.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't,
Topeka, Kansas.

D. CALDWELL, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
22jan3m.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day, (Jan.1, '73.) formed a Copartnership under the firm of John Read & Sons, and will continue the Wholesale and Retail Drug business, at No. 410, Hill street.

JOHN READ,
C. C. READ,
T. R. RFAD.

All persons indebted to John Read, will much oblige by promptly paying the same.

Jan.8,73–3m.

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON,

Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME."—Seven hundred pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings, "Just the Book for intelligent rural homes:" The drawings are faithful representatives of Insect and Plant. Send for Circular. Address George Brooks, 124 North 7th st., Philadelphia. [nov6-1y

HILL STREET ADJOINING P. O.

"RETURNED AGAIN!"

PRICE LIST OF A FEW ARTICLES

at the

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE.

Good Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25 cts.
Ladies' Good Cotton Hose, 2 pair for 25 cts.
Ladies' Good Merino Hose, 3 pair for 50 cts.
Good Pure Linen Towels, 5 for 50 cts.
Very Fine Satin Damask Towels, 3 for $1.00.
Table Damask, pure linen, from 35 cts. to $1.00
Linen Napkins, pure linen, per doz. 65c to $3.
Ladies' Morocco Satchels for $1.00.
Lace Curtains from 25 cts. to 80 cts. per yard.
Ladies' Genuine Belbrigan Hoes, 30c. per pai-.
Men's Genuine English sup. stout ½ hose, 30c.

And many other articles from the late N. Y. and Phila. closing trade auction sales, bought by us at sacraficing prices, are now offered at prices really inducing to purchasers, and we would draw the attention of our patrons, and the public generally, to the fact that we do not make poor goods a speciality, but that we carry a stock of *first class goods*, and really sell the same lower than inferior goods are generally sold for. A call and an examination will convince at once. Study your own interests by favoring us with a call. Save your money and get bargains at the

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE,
on the Diamond, next to
1jan. Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.

Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

A FINE FARM IN CLAY TOWNSHIP FOR SALE.

PRICE ONLY $1,400.

The undersigned take pleasure in offering to the public a farm containing 66 acres and allowance, of which 50 acres are cleared, located in Clay twp., two miles north of Sideling Hill Gap. The improvements are, a new weather boarded house, stable, and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard and several springs of water upon it.

The price is $1,400. One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. A considerable reduction will be made for cash.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
22jantf. Huntingdon, Pa.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.

Jan. 31, 1871.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER R. R. CO.

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at thirty cents, and of Nebraska land at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞ And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. 19feb4t.

Miscellaneous.

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.9,1872.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON.

509 HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

A GOOD CHANCE.

50

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS

For sale on

MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.

PIANOS:
$285, $300, $350, $400, up to $1000.

ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.

AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

Now is your time to buy a

A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

For prices and further information, write to or call on

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
June 5, 1872.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE. HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Gettis, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heir

John Irvin. J. HALL MUSSF
oct9tf] Hunting

DESTRUCTIVE FIRF

ING the loss of million
often in this country.
We submit to every
that they can be pre
duction of the

GARDNF

This ma
made for
comma
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THE THUGS!!

Exposing the Peoples' League.

Remarks of Hon. John Scott before the Republican County Committee, on the 3d of September, 1869.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the County Committee: I appear before you in response to your request, made known by a committee, that I would lay before you a paper in my possession accompanied with any remarks I deem proper to make concerning it. I do so because of my desire to preserve the integrity and purity of the Republican party in this county. Before reading the paper referred to, it is proper that I should state briefly how it came into my possession, and in doing so, in order that its full significance may be seen, I go back to the time when the first information was given to me which I thought authentic as to the existence of a secret political organization, intended to control the action of the party in this county.

Allegations had frequently been made that such an organization did exist, but to these I never gave any credence, until about the time of the assembling of the County Convention several years ago which nominated an Associate Judge. Judge Leas was a candidate for re-nomination. Before the Convention met he called upon me and stated that a proposal had been made to him to initiate him into such an organization, with a promise of its support if he entered it. He said he desired of them some information as to its objects and who were its members; in response to which they informed him that its object was to secure a few active and leading men in each township, and through them to control the election of delegates and the action of county conventions; that W. H. Woods, Esq., was the leading man in the organization, and that Jas. Entrekin, Levi Evans, Esq. Megahan, Henry Grafius, Robt. Laird, Geo. Lang, and others whose names I do not now recollect, were members of it. This he said was as far as they would go in giving him information unless he would join them. He said he refused to join, and I told him then as I say now that I respected him for it.

I made from memory soon after that a list of the names mentioned by the Judge as given to him, which I kept, for I confess I was slow to believe that any honorable man could profess to be acting with a party at large and yet be connected with some secret organization whose purpose was to make all not members of it but instruments to accomplish its secretly prepared designs. That list I had at the time (January, 1868) the motion was made in court to quash the array of jurors, and when Mr. Woods was examined as a witness I used the list in asking him whether he had not put in certain names which were on the list. Mr. Shontz, the Jury Commissioner, was also asked as to who furnished certain of these names, and to my surprise I found that quite a number of these names had been furnished by Mr. Woods to the Jury Commissioner and had been put on the list by him. That selection of jurors was set aside by the court, but if any one has noticed the jury as drawn for the present year he will see the same names are coming out again from court to court, and the fact is far from increasing confidence in the transaction of our public business.

I mention these facts because of a clause in the Constitution, which I propose to read, which binds the members of the League to stand by each other in their business relations, and because I think it concerns the highest interests of the people of the whole county without regard to their party relations. Complaints continued to be made about the alleged organization, and after the late County Convention they became louder than ever. I was asked to exert my official influence to remove an officer alleged to belong to this organisation, I refused to do so upon any mere allegation, and said if there was any evidence as to the existence of this organization and its membership I would like to see it. A few days after that Mr. White Shaver of Mount Union called upon me. It is proper to say he was not the person who had requested my influence to remove the officer referred to. He placed in my hands this Constitution of a Peoples' League, stating that he had been introduced into the order by W. H. Woods and Dr. Shade; that the Constitution was in the handwriting of Dr. Shade; that he (Shaver) was the President of Division No. 2, at Mount Union, and that Mr. Woods has been President of Division No. 1, at Shade Gap, where it originated, and since his removal also at Huntingdon; that the organization was still kept up, and that he was satisfied its effects were such upon the party and business interests of the county that he could no longer keep silent about it, and he left the Constitution with me to be made public in whatever manner was considered best. He also stated, as I read the Constitution in his hearing, that it was alleged that another organization existed in the county of which Dr. Orlady was the head; that he believed there had been such an organization, but that it had disbanded. My reply to this statement was that whether there was one, two or any number of such organizations as that, they ought all to be *smashed*.

I will now read the Constitution:

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE PEOPLES' LEAGUE.

1. This society shall be called the Peoples' League.

2. The League shall be composed of Divisions ranging from No. 1, upwards.

3. Three members are sufficient to form a Division and obtain a charter.

4. No division will be allowed to consist of more than eight members, nor shall there be more Divisions in an election district or township, than one.

5. The officers of the League shall be a President, Secretary and Sentinel.

6. The duties of the President shall be to call meetings of the League, to preside at said meetings, and perform such other duties as may be indicated by the Ritual.

7. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the meetings of the League, conduct its correspondence, and together with the President sign applications for membership, which will be sent to other Divisions of the League for approval. Also in the absence of the President, the Sec. shall preside at meetings and fill his place.

8. The duty of the Sentinel is to guard the meetings of the Division from intrusion and perform such other duties as are indicated by the Ritual.

9. The officers shall be elected annually by a majority of the votes. If after six ballotings no one has a majority, all but the two highest are to be struck off, and another balloting had, when the one who has the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

10. The election for officers shall take place annually on the first Monday of May between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. The voting shall be done by balloting.

11. A person to become a member of the League must first be proposed by a member of one of the Divisions of the League, to his own Division. Two weeks after the name of such proposed member shall be handed in, an election shall be had, at which election, if there be any black balls cast, the subject shall be laid over one month, when another election shall take place, if again any black balls are cast, the consideration of the admission of the proposed member shall be postponed indefinitely. If no black balls are cast either at the first or second election the name of said applicant for admission shall be transmitted to the President of the Division No. 1, certified by the President and Secretary of the Division before which the proposition of membership was submitted, that it had received the unanimous approval of their Division. The same shall then be laid before all the Divisions of the League by the President of Division No. 1, for their approval, which different Divisions shall take a vote on it immediately at a meeting called for the purpose and send the result of said vote to the President of Division No. 1, without delay, who shall forward the returns to the Division in which said application was made, and if it appears from said returns that there has been two black balls cast against said candidate he shall be considered rejected.

12. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to attend all delegate meetings of the Republican party and take with him all he can influence to vote as he does, and elect as delegates to the county convention members of the League, whenever it is possible, and in default of this try to secure the election of such delegates as the League can control.

13. The delegates elected to attend the County Convention will hold a caucus meeting a few hours previous to the county convention and there decide which of the different candidates they will support, whether in or out of the League, in said convention, the majority in such caucus meeting shall always say whether members of the League are to be supported or not, and also which of them and the decision of such majority shall be binding on the whole of the delegates, and they shall vote in county convention for whatever ticket is agreed on at the caucus meeting.

14. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to labor to promote the interests of all the members of the League in a business, as well as a political way, to uphold their character and do all they can to promote their prosperity.

15. No person who belongs to another secret political organization in Huntingdon county, or who is not a republican voter can be admitted as a member of this order.

16. It will be the duty of the President of each Division of the League to call a meeting of the League one week before the election of delegates to the different county conventions, and also a meeting one week before the election of township officers, in the former case to decide who shall be elected as delegates to the county convention and in the latter to nominate a ticket to be supported at the township election.

17. The annual pass-word will be agreed on at the caucus meeting of delegates prior to each August county convention. The other pass words, signs and grips to remain unchanged unless found expedient.

18. Members guilty of active or passive violation of the constitution of the League, or By-laws of the Division shall be expelled from the League upon a fair hearing and conviction in their Division. But such expelled member shall not be visited by any of the penalties of the order unless he shall reveal secrets belonging to the League.

19. Each Division of the League shall have power to make By-laws for their own government, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

20. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the constitution unless by a two-thirds vote of the members of the League.

21. Division No. 1 is the only Division authorised to establish new Divisions until another Division is authorized to do so by a two-thirds vote of members of the League.

22. No member will be allowed to approach a person in regard to his becoming a member of the League until the name of such person has been proposed to his Division and he has received permission to do so.

It is not necessary, and I do not suppose it is expected that any extended comments will be made upon this instrument. I cannot forbear, however, calling attention to what must be its practical operation, and in this view of the case all parties who pay taxes and are concerned in the business of the county have an interest.

It proposes to make distribution of all the offices, township and county, among its members or favorites. Assessors, supervisors, school directors, are all to be nominated by the privileged few, from three to eight, and after they are elected the taxes are to be assessed, roads made, schools organized and contracts given within the same circle if they are true to their obligations. The same course will be observed in the affairs of the county if they pass into the control of men in this organization. But how totally repugnant to every principle of republican government is its effect upon nominating conventions. Our conventions are composed of 78 members. If this organization can bring 40 members or delegates whom they can influence, what is the result? They go into secret caucus before the convention meets. 21 votes make a majority of that caucus, and they form the ticket which every member of that caucus is bound to support in convention. The other 19 come out satisfied that the nominees are totally unworthy. They find that the 38 members of the convention who were not with the secret organization agree with them as to the character of the proposed nominees. Thus there would be 57 delegates in that convention whose consciences tell them those men ought not to be nominated. Yet the votes of the 21 in secret caucus settle the ticket and unworthy men may be placed upon it and the party asked to support them, when in reality more than two-thirds of the convention was opposed to them. The voice of the 19 is stifled by their previous obligation, and they with the 21 obeyed the voice of the organization rather than the voice of their own conscience and the will of their constituents. And this is to be called Republicanism. It is not the kind the people of Huntingdon county admire, and I do not believe they will tolerate it.

This afternoon, before your committee called upon me, Jas. Chilcote, esq., of Orbisonia, came to my office, and stated to me in some detail how he had been induced to become a member of this organization, the trouble of mind it has occasioned him, his desire to get out of it, how by a Providential dispensation, depriving him for a time of his reason, he had been led to reveal its character to his friends, how they informed him of it when he was restored, and that having thus told the truth when unconcious he did not deem it a duty to deny and conceal it when concious and accountable. His statements corroborate those of Mr. Shaver as to the existence and operation of this League. He is present and authorizes me to say that he is willing to give his own full history of it to the committee if they desire to hear him.

I have complied with your request, and lay this Constitution before you that you may take such action in your official capacity as you deem it requires. I can only say for myself that while entirely willing to support any act of the party fairly and openly taken, I am unwilling to be ruled by any secret conspiracy whose object is to exclude all but from three to eight of our party in a township from all voice in its control; and I trust you may be able to bring about such a state of affairs that expression can be given to the voice of the whole party, and not have it subject to the imputation of being under the rule of any ring, oligarchy, or aristocracy, such as this constitution sets up.

Farm and Household.

German Hot-beds.

We feel that, in giving some account of translucent cloth hot-beds, to be employed instead of the expensive glass frames in general use, we are doing all our gardening readers a service. We can vouch for the value of the "German Hot-beds," having tried them very successfully many years ago. For forcing early melons, tomatoes, &c., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required and cut to fit them. Little, rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.

Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of eggs separately, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture, with a paint brush, over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they became waterproof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass.

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.
2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.

They are light; they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth; neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light.

The heat entirely arising from below is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross-bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower seeds in season for transplanting.—*Our Home Journal.*

Be careful of live stock.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 26th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom. P. M.	UP TRAINS. Mail. A. M.	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. Accom. A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Mail. P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE	Saxton		2 15 AR
9 40		Coalmont		2 00
9 45		Crawford		1 55
AR 9 00	AR	Dudley		1 45 L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WESTWARD. WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD. MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A. M.	P. M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	NIAGARA EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar8 25	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		le5 20
Canandaigua			ar8 00
Rochester			
Buffalo			
Suspension Bridge			
Niagara Falls			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ACCOM'N.	PACIFIC EX.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M.	P. M.	6 30
	12 15	3 00	
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL.	LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	MAIL.	AC'M.
		P. M.			
Philadelphia		11.40		P.M.	P.M.
Baltimore			Cumberland	10.05	3.05
	P.M.	A.M.	Mt Savage Junc	10.20	3.20
Harrisburg			Bridgeport	11.20	4.15
Lewistown			Wills Creek	11.23	4.20
HUNTINGDON		7.40	Preston	11.33	4.30
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Ashcom	1.27	10.46	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4 54
Lutzville	1.33	10.52	Sulphur Springs	12.06	5.06
Jameson	1.42	11.00	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.14
	A.M.		Napier	12.23	5.26
BEDFORD	6.20	11.08	Wolfsburg	12.30	5.34
			BEDFORD	12.40	5.44
					A.M.
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22	Jameson	12.52	9.09
Napier	6.37	11.29	Lutzville	1.00	9.17
Mann's Choice	6.48	11.40	Ashcom	1.05	9.24
Sulphur Springs	6.55	11.46	Mount Dallas	1.10	9.30
Buffalo Mills	7.06	11.56	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	" Lewistown		
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Harrisburg	8.45	
Wills Creek	7.38	12.27	" Baltimore		
Bridgeport	7.45	12.35			
Mt Sav Junction	8.30	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	

☞ The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minorsville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 2.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

dec 2,72.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

May 28, '71

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.

Oct.23'72–3mo.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianos fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

no15

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supbly the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,
PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

J. R. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES,
MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE
AND ASH BEDSTEADS,
FANCY WALNUT
BEDSTEADS, SOFAS,
CHAIRS AND ROCKERS,
CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD
SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA
WESTERN
OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.

D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner 42ap1ly.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa.

june26tf

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.

LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Tot only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Reselvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel beter, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S.
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers every where. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Fructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Depepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases wil convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a preventive.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torper of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflamations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflamation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The, Aperient and mild Laxative proprieties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and maglignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the bibliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one-and-a-half wine glass full. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

April 3, 1872.–y.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

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